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Egg Grading Explained; 4-F Labor Bill Dropped; Britain to Punish Strikers

The World's Day—April 18, 1944

New England: Egg-Grading Terms Explained

Egg terms, "near-by," "local," and "fresh," are explained to patriotic New England housewives who are now buying and serving more eggs to relieve the present surplus as insurance against next fall's supply. [Page 2.]

Milk production for all cows in the New England herd was at the rate of 16.1 pounds a cow on April 1, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is substantially less than the high averages reported on the same date for the past two years.

Nine trucking firms with depots in Connecticut and Massachusetts were affected today by a drivers' walkout which halted or slowed the movement of several million pounds of freight, some of it described by the truck operators as war material.

Judge Nelson P. Brown of Suffolk Superior Court today assigned for trial on May 1 the indictments against Patrick A. (Paddy) Coleman and 21 other defendants, charging them with registering horse bets and conspiracy to do so.

Two rag dealers were sentenced to six months each in jail today after having been found guilty in the United States District Court at Boston of income-tax evasion amounting to more than $100,000. Sentence was stayed pending appeal. They were Eli Yoffee of Brookline and William S. Krasnow of Newton, doing business as Yoffee-Krasnow, Inc., of Chelsea.

Washington: House Group Drops 4-F Labor Draft

Plans for special legislation to force 4-F's into essential work through the threat of induction into Army and Navy labor battalions have been abandoned by the House Military Affairs Committee. [Page 6.]

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., proposed to the Senate Banking Committee that a new hold-the-line anti-inflation order, to permit wage increases, be set and firmly held.

The War Refugee Board, appointed by President Roosevelt, is considering a plan to bring refugees to this country and keep them in camps until they can be returned home or resettled elsewhere after the war. [Page 3.]

The War Shipping Administration has opened an intensive drive to recruit men 26 years of age and older to serve aboard merchant vessels. With the need urgent during the next 10 weeks, men with previous experience are being offered special inducements to return to sea duty.

Europe: Britain Enacts Stiff Penalty for Strikes

Drastic penalties for strikes will be imposed by the British Government under a new defense regulation authorizing penalties up to five years' imprisonment or $2,000 fines, or both.

Allied peace terms for Romania are said to be ready for formal presentation to Marshal Ion Antonescu's Government whenever the Romanians are prepared to make definite overtures in that direction, a Reuters dispatch from London asserts.

French treason trials in Algiers, Algeria, continue, with 27 European members of the "African Phalanx," a military force of Frenchmen enrolled by Vichy in the Tunisian campaign, now on the stand, according to a CBS report from Algiers.

The Yugoslav political tangle appeared closer to solution with a report from informed quarters that the Cabinet of Premier Bozhidar Puric would resign and King Peter would try to form a new government, granting representation of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and other factions in the homeland.

The Ford Motor Company of Britain has made a two-year agreement with the Trades Union Congress, establishing joint grievance and bargaining machinery. The agreement does not call for a closed shop, and it is understood that no wage or hour changes were involved.

A state of emergency has been declared by the Germans in Sonderborg in southern Jutland after Danes there went on a general strike.

Sweden has protested to Berlin over German-made military maps of Sweden which were intercepted en route to German military forces in Oslo, it was officially reported in Sweden.

National: Marston to Command Camp Le Jeune

Maj. Gen. John Marston, Commandant of the Marine Corps' Department of the Pacific, has been assigned to command the Marine base at Camp Le Jeune, New River, N. C., it was announced in San Francisco.

Argentina: Justice-Education Minister Resigns

Honorio Silguira, Argentina's Minister of Justice and Education, sent his resignation to President Farrell, but no reason for the move was published in Buenos Aires.

Far East: Formosans Face Military Conscription

Military conscription in Formosa will begin Sept. 1, the Japanese have announced. Formosa's population numbers about 4,500,000, and is predominantly Chinese. The island was acquired by Japan after the Sino-Japanese war of 1895. It was promised its freedom at the Cairo conference.

The Nanking Government in Occupied China has appointed Chen Chun-pu as Governor of Kwangtung Province to succeed Chen Yao-tsu, who was killed on April 5 by Chinese patriots. News of the appointment comes by way of the Japanese Domei Agency.

Australia: Sydney Papers Resume Publication

Sydney newspapers have resumed publication, supported by a high court injunction, after a one-day suspension by censorship authorities, who accused the four major papers of the city of disobeying censorship regulations. The articles in dispute are said to have concerned "misunderstandings abroad."

Five N. E. Airmen Win Medals For Epic Arctic Rescue Flight

Five New England airmen, members of a Northeast Airlines crew, are to be awarded Air Medals on Saturday for their outstanding 10,000-mile Arctic rescue flight mission performed for the Air Transport Command just over a year ago, Col. Lawrence G. Fritz, Commanding Officer of the North Atlantic Wing of the A. T. C., announced today.

The decorations, which are a military award to airmen technically considered civilians by the Army, are to be bestowed by Col. T. L. Boyd, Chief of Operations of the A. T. C., at a special ceremony at Logan International Airport, East Boston.

On the mission, which left Presque Isle, Maine, on March 28, 1943, the Northeast crew circled the Magnetic Pole, brought out a United States weather observer in need of medical treatment, and took two other meteorologists to a post above the Arctic Circle. Their plane also carried more than 2,000 pounds of radio equipment and

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

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Boston—Today—Wards 6 to 10.
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Senate G. O. P. Opens Drive On House Measure

Hunt takes floor of upper branch in effort to swing vote from 200 to 100-bed wing at Chelsea.

Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston was seated today by Senate President Jarvis Hunt, after the latter had warned the Boston solon twice in connection with his charges that House and Senate leaders were playing politics with the veterans' legislation. The "seating" action barred further debate by Senator Goldman.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Senate President Jarvis Hunt took the floor in the Upper Branch this afternoon in an effort to swing Republican majority strength behind a measure calling for construction of a 100-bed wing at the Chelsea Soldiers Home to provide additional facilities for World War II veterans.

The measure was offered by Senator Ralph V. Clampit, (R) of Springfield in the form of an amendment, and marked the beginning of a drive by Republican senators to reject the House measure calling for a 200-bed wing at Chelsea. The action came from a Republican caucus which ended shortly afternoon.

The Clampit amendment struck out the words of the House amendment "providing for a 200-bed hospital addition" and inserted the words "construction of a 100-bed addition." It also struck out the wording "in collaboration with the Federal Government," and eliminated the $750,000 figure of the House measure, substituting the words, "as much as may be necessary."

House Amendment

The proopsed amendment was

The proposed amendment was resolve of the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety referring all veterans' legislation to the Commission of Postwar Rehabilitation for further study.

Giving impetus to the majority drive, President Hunt took the floor and stated that he would read what he had to say in order that he not be misquoted.

"Previous to the special session," Senator Hunt said, "I had given my word that I would support the program proposed by His Excellency and by the majority of the recessed Commission on Rehabilitation, namely, that no emergency existed which would require legislation at this time.

"The Commission did recommend the construction of a 100-bed additional wing at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea as soon as feasible," the Senate President continued.

No Objection

"While plans for this addition are now before the Emergency Public Works Commission, I have no objection to amending the resolve to include this recommendation. No evidence has been brought

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Big U. S. Air Force Batters Berlin; Axis Defense Stiffens at Sevastopol; Expansion of I.L.O. Plan Proposed

International groups to aid youth, education, farmers, etc., stressed as essential.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—Setting up of international organizations to deal with the problems of youth and education, agriculture and health, foreign trade and finance, was advocated here today by Henry I. Harriman, representative of American employers at the International Labor Conference.

Mr. Harriman urged organizations in these fields paralleling the International Labor Office which is bringing together at Philadelphia the spokesmen of nearly 40 nations. From his experience of the past eight years with the I. L. O. he declared similar international co-operation is feasible and likely to be of the highest advantage.

His plan already has been placed informally before some of the top statesmen in Great Britain and the United States. He purposes to give it a public forum for the first time during the I. L. O. conference, though of course that body has no authority on subjects outside of its province.

The successful operation of the ILO from the date of its formation in 1920 through the Versailles Treaty led Mr. Harriman to conclude the plan could be extended to other fields than labor with equally good results.

Lesson to Nations

"I shall simply say at the ILO conference that we have taught the nations a lesson on how to organize into groups for the study of particular social problems," he stated.

"The experience of the ILO indicates that other organizations dealing with other problems can be set up on the same basis.

"I feel there should be several such international organizations to deal with problems that are to be found in all the nations.

"All should be autonomous but tied in with the League of Nations or whatever organization continues its work. They should not be controlled by the League any more than the ILO has been.

Independent Groups

"Each should own its own building, have its secretariat and director, and maintain its research unit.

"Its conferences and governing bodies should be made up of experts appointed by the member governments in their particular fields, plus representatives of three great social groups—management, labor and agriculture.

"Labor men and employers should be placed in on the health and education groups, for instance. I think this method develops a

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Victorious Russians Enter Odessa

Red Army troops who captured Odessa from the Germans march through the streets of the great Black Sea port as residents wave. The Russians captured Odessa April 10.

Invasion to Start on Schedule

Date Set at Teheran To Be Kept by Allies

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Nothing has gone wrong with the Allied plans for the invasion of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to report today.

The military timetable for the all-out attack on the Continent has suffered no hitch and the whole vast enterprise is going ahead on schedule.

Both American and British officials are letting pass without comment all the current suggestions that the invasion is being delayed, for one reason or another, but this appraisal of military events may well prove very wide of the mark.

While military security properly precludes any speculation as to the time and place—or places—of the oncoming invasion, there is no necessity to accept unquestionably the speculation that the plans still are uncertain, that the strategy has had to undergo constant revision, that the time has been deferred because of adverse developments.

Rumor Widespread

This conclusion has been spread by some military commentators. And while this is only personal judgment, this correspondent after traveling into a half dozen states and as far west as Nebraska in recent weeks can testify that it is a conclusion that has been widely disseminated and widely held. It is prominent in conversation and newspaper comment in every community.

The military authorities must now necessarily remain silent. The time for talk has gone by. Their rebuttal will come only on the battlefield. But this much can be reported:

There are Washington correspondents who stated that the combined American and British Chiefs of Staff reached several months ago definitive, detailed, over-all plans for carrying the war through the invasion of Europe. The timetable for the execution of these plans was fully laid out at the Teheran Conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin.

These plans included the invasion date and the invasion area—or areas.

The Washington correspondents who reported that the Anglo-American-Soviet strategy had

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Britain Restricts Foreign Diplomats

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—"The time is getting short," the French people were warned today in the latest of a stream of preinvasion broadcasts from the Government-controlled London Radio.

The French were instructed to memorize details of London radiocasts for fear their wireless sets might soon be confiscated by the Germans.

LONDON, April 18. (Reuters)—A warning to the German armies in the West to "be on their toes" was radiocast tonight by the special radio station of the German anti-invasion forces on the Atlantic Coast.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—Determination to prevent leakage of military secrets in connection with the forthcoming second front has led the British Government to enforce unprecedentedly stringent measures against diplomatic privileges.

This most drastic clamp-down on what diplomats probably have come to regard as their rights imposes a ban upon the movement of foreign diplomats in London and restricts their communications to their home governments.

Diplomatic bags hitherto have been immune by custom from examination from time of sealing to delivery, but now diplomatic couriers are not even to be allowed to leave this country. During the duration of this prohibition there will be none of those

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Timetable Keyed To Soviet Weather

By Lieut. General Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—All the world awaits the opening of the western front on sea and land. There has been no attempt to disguise the intention of Britain and the United States to carry the war by land into enemy territory. The only uncertainties have been the time and place. They still are uncertain and no useful purpose would be served in trying to solve them.

But the great Russian offensive which started in the Ukraine last July has been so continuously successful that it at last has spilled over into Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and Romania and there have been muttered questionings as to whether Britain and the United States should not have taken advantage of this situation to accelerate their preparations in the West.

These questionings should be answered and not ignored. I propose to give my own views as to why no acceleration of the western program has been made.

Not Weather Prophets

The general plan for operations of the United Nations against Germany was laid down in broad detail at Teheran, Iran; but the statesmen at that meeting—wise men though they were—were not weather prophets.

They could not have foreseen how mild the winter in southern Russia was going to be and that in

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Allied and Soviet Air Forces work in unison; Knox hints of Kurile invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

More than 750 United States heavy bombers have attacked Berlin and other objectives in Germany in a resumption of the great preinvasion air offensive.

The Berlin Radio reports that widespread air battles have been fought over the Reich between the Luftwaffe and formations of fighter-escorted bombers.

Meanwhile, a sudden stiffening of German defenses at Sevastopol may mean the enemy still hopes to get a substantial portion of his troops out of the Crimea.

Moscow dispatches, however, insist that all such hopes are ephemeral, because Russian guns and planes are subjecting the city's docks to an almost incessant rain of fire.

General Yeremenko's independent Maritime Army is moving downhill on Sevastopol from the southeast after cracking a 2,200-foot mountain position near Balaklava, scene of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," while General Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukraine Army is filtering through the port's barricades from the north. The two armies are expected to join forces at any moment.

Both inside the city and in the suburbs, German and Romanian troops are throwing everything they can find into hastily devised street barricades. After offering little or no resistance elsewhere in the Crimea, it is difficult to see why they are taking such pains to defend the last pocket of territory left to them unless some worthwhile military purpose can be served.

Be that as it may, a development of perhaps equal importance with the forthcoming fall of Sevastopol is the virtual union of Russian and Anglo-American air operations on the Eastern Front. While British and American aircraft were pounding other Nazi communications links over the week end, the Red Air Force, in one of its rarely reported strategic bombings, struck Galati, key to the Galati Gap between the Danube and the Carpathians. Emergence of a powerful Russian strategic air force at this time might be of incalculable benefit to the Allies in the forthcoming invasion.

The Germans, incidentally, are growing increasingly apprehensive about the invasion. The unprecedented British move in prohibiting diplomats other than those from America, Russia, or the Empire to travel from Britain or to receive coded messages or uncensored pouches has caused Prussian militarists to predict the blow will fall within six weeks.

There also is talk of another invasion. Secretary Knox told his press conference that an American landing on the Japanese Kurile Island chain "may be expected," only to add as an enthusiasm – restraining afterthought, "but nobody knows when." Japanese bases in the Kuriles, including Matsuwa Island, less than 500 miles from Japan proper, have been bombed repeatedly in the past few weeks. Naval forces also have shelled the Kuriles.

And as to Japan's invasion of India, the Tokyo Radio claims it has carried to within 1½ miles of the vital Bengal-Assam railroad, although there is no confirmation of this from Allied sources.

Soviets Hail Allied Unity On New Regime for Italy

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 18—The reconstruction of the Badoglio Government, now taking place in Italy, is welcomed here as evidence that the machinery set up by the Moscow Conference is capable of solving practical political problems. This is considered an important precedent for future European relations.

There is evident satisfaction here that progress has been made in the right direction since the Russians first evinced active interest in the Italian problem.

Unity Accented

Three steps led to the change of government in Italy, according to Andrei J. Vishinsky, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in his latest declaration on Soviet policy in Italy. First, there was "a recent exchange of opinion between the U. S. S. R., the United States, and Great Britain." Second, the three powers "placed the question before the Advisory Council on Italy," which passed a resolution favoring the formation of a new democratic cabinet at once.

Finally came the Vishinsky declaration of April 16, which, in tone and content, had none of the sharpness of the original Izvestia editorial which set the ball rolling. No fewer than five times in the eight-paragraph statement of the Assistant Foreign Commissar were phrases used stressing the importance of healing a developing breach between the various democratic factions.

[The Russian emphasis on unity came just at a time when some observers thought the Communist strategy in Italy might create a deep and irrevocable rift between the left-wing groups. In New York, a spokesman for the Italian Socialist Federation went so far as

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State's Five Delegates Are All Candidates, Too

MOSCOW, Idaho (AP)—State Chairman Reilly Atkinson gaveled the Republican State delegate convention to order and requested:

"Will everyone who is not a candidate for governor please stand?"

None did.

There are nine candidates for the State's gubernatorial nomination, five Republicans and four Democrats.

Diver Rides 'Human Torpedo'

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—"Human torpedoes" guided to targets by two men riding them in divers' suits have been used "with conspicuous success" against enemy shipping, the British Admiralty announced tonight.

The torpedoes are about the same size and shape of ordinary torpedoes and are driven by electric batteries. Explosive charges are about the same. The crewmen who sit astride the body of the torpedo maneuver them slowly toward their targets and then dive under it.

The nose charge is then detached from the torpedo and fixed to the bottom of the enemy ship. Time fuses are set and the "human torpedo" is then ridden away before the explosion.

The use of this new secret weapon was disclosed by the Admiralty in announcing decorations for four Navy men for a daring attack on the enemy base at Palermo in Sicily, before the invasion. A cruiser was sunk.

The Distinguished Service Order was awarded to Lieut. Richard T. Greenland and Lieut. Rodney G. Dove. The Cross of St. Michael and St. George went to Signalman Alexander M. Ferrier and Seaman James Michael Freel. Astride two torpedoes, they penetrated the harbor and sank the Italian cruiser Ulpio Traiano and damaged the 8,500-ton transport Viminale.

All those decorated reached shore safely and were captured with the two-man crew of a third torpedo used in the operation.

The human torpedo has a relatively small range, presumably about 10 miles. It is dependent upon a mother ship or submarine. It is similar to a weapon used by the Italians in what they called successful attacks on British shipping in the Mediterranean.

Britain Sees U. S. Prosperity Important to World Economy

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—As Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, prepared to name the six-man bipartisan committee that will cooperate with the State Department in postwar planning a review of the Department's comments on postwar international organization suggests that some modernized version of the League of Nations providing for the use of force by the major nations in supporting its views had won official favor.

Senator Connally, who conferred at length yesterday with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the composition of the Senate Committee and the problems to be discussed, was expected to name the following members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the special Senate group: Republicans—Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. Independent—Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. Democrats—Walter F. George of Georgia, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, and himself. Such a lineup would include Senate Majority and Minority Leaders which

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By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—The discussion by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, of basic economic problems here is accompanied by official and quasi-official presentation of British postwar views.

Mr. Stettinius visited the House of Commons today. Yesterday, besides visiting King George, he had luncheon with the Minister of Production, Oliver Lyttelton, and spent the morning with Winfield Riefler, Economic Warfare head at the American Embassy.

The undercurrent of British anxiety over America's postwar economic course is evident here. It was hinted at in the April 17 speech by S. M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, to the American Chamber of Commerce, and also in private discussions and leading editorials in The Times of London and the Economist.

Put in polite, but pointed, terms by Mr. Bruce, it is a recognition of the fact that postwar mass unemployment in giant America means unemployment in the rest of the world and an apprehension lest America will fail to meet the problem.

Economic Transition

With oil conferences in Washington, air conferences in London, the Stettinius visit here, food, education, and labor parleys under way, and Anglo-Russian trade conferences soon to start, there is a feeling of economic transition second only to the military front.

A strong lead editorial in The Times of April 18 reinforces Mr. Bruce's economic contention that

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Chinese Daily Prints First Air Edition

CHUNGKING, China, April 18 (AP)—The newspaper Ta Kung Pao published an overseas air-mail edition today, the first of its kind issued by a Chinese daily. The first batch of single sheets was sent to Calcutta. The publishers plan to reach a much wider field later.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Strike at Berlin

United States Army Air Force headquarters in London said the attack on Berlin and other objectives in Germany was carried out by more than 750 Fortresses and Liberators. The Berlin radio told

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'Nearby,' 'Local,' 'Fresh'; Egg Buyers Seek Meanings

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Patriotically, New England housewives—during the current season of egg surpluses—are buying and serving more eggs than ever.

In doing this, they are building up strong insurance of eggs next fall. For poultrymen, greatly encouraged by these purchases and by the Government's support in buying up large stores of the extra eggs, are less and less inclined to sell their flocks and go out of the egg-producing business.

However, along with the greater purchases of eggs, a number of pertinent questions have arisen among housewives. Why, for instance, the varying prices for what are termed "Large Near-by Fresh Eggs" or "Large Local Fresh Eggs"?

Hasn't the Office of Price Administration established ceiling prices on eggs? If so, what are these prices based on?

And, just by way of curiosity, how old is a local fresh egg? How old is a near-by egg? And, just how far—or near—is "near-by"?

Well, the answers to all these questions come from poultry and egg experts, and from OPA pricing executives.

The Price Issue

Let us take prices first. Under OPA regulations, the pricing of food commodities—eggs included—is determined by the type of store—whether small or large independent, or small or large chain. Each is permitted a percentage mark-up over its cost.

If, for example, a store paid 25 cents a dozen for its eggs, it marks that 25 cents up according to the percentage of profit permitted for the type of store. If the store pays 30 cents a dozen, the percentage markup is the same, but of course, the retail price increases on the same basis.

In no instance, however, can any store—whatever its class—advance its prices over OPA price ceilings. These, by the way, were set long before the present surplus and are considerably higher than the prices now being charged in any store.

So, right now, the housewife need not be too much concerned about prices. The surplus has brought prices away down, and the variances of those charged in one store and another down the street for what apparently are the same grade and quality of eggs is accounted for in the type of store selling them.

About Grades

Well, so much for the prices. What about grades and quality? And what have the terms "fresh" and "nearby" to do with these grades?

First, and foremost, housewives should look for that word "fresh." It's a legal term in Massachusetts—in fact, in all the New England States.

Eggs are graded by two factors—quality and size. To be sold as "fresh," an egg must meet certain conditions so far as its quality—not its size—is concerned.

Quality is determined by the candling process. Nature provided eggs with porous shells. Immediately after being laid, an egg begins to give off carbon dioxide, which results in a shrinking of the membrane inside and the creation of an air cell at the large end of the egg.

The size of this air cell is, under normal conditions, the measure of the age of an egg. Top-grade eggs allow for an air cell of from ⅛ inch to ¼ inch only. Conditions of temperature and humidity play a large part in the length of time in which a ¼ inch air cell may develop.

Quality also is measured by the visibility of the yolk in candling. In strictly fresh eggs, the yolk is not more than dimly visible, whereas in eggs which are not fresh it shows up plainly.

Covers Small Area

When broken, a fresh egg covers a small area, the yolk round and upstanding, surrounded by much firm albumen, and a little thin albumen apparent. Older eggs cover a very wide area when broken, with little if any firm albumen, and the yolk very flat and easily broken.

When it comes to size, the normal standard for so-called "large" eggs is two ounces each—24 ounces to a dozen. Medium eggs weigh 21 ounces a dozen, and pullet eggs 18 ounces a dozen. The so-called "jumbo" or extra-large—and often double-yolked—variety weighs between 26 and 27 ounces a dozen.

Boston's Fruit and Produce Exchange ruled some time ago that, under its interpretation of the term, "nearby eggs" could come from as far west as Ohio.

Under modern transportation facilities, it is pointed out, eggs from Ohio could reach the Boston market as quickly, and perhaps even quicker, than those brought in by farmers from outlying Massachusetts communities who might come to the city only once a week or so.

So, when it comes to "nearby," the housewife should not be too quick to vision her grandfather's place in an adjoining county, or even her Aunt 'Tilda's farm up in New Hampshire or Vermont.

What she should be most concerned in is that the quality measures up to the term "fresh," and that she is doing her bit right now in using more and more of what represent the largest single turnover item in a retail grocery—fresh eggs.

Nine Men Plead Not Guilty To Lottery Charges

Nine Maine and New Hampshire men today pleaded not guilty to charges of interstate transportation of lottery matters before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court.

Bail as originally set by United States Commissioners at Portland, Concord and Manchester was continued and the men held for trial.

The men were charged with being involved in a large-scale lottery operated in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. They were Theodore J. Dube, of Nashua, N. H.; Carrol E. Edward Wiggin of Dover, N. H.; Emile LeBlond of Nashua, N. H.; Odias Routhier of Derry, N. H.; Elpheige Bosquette of Derry, N. H.; John A. Ferguson of Keene, N. H.; George E. Whitmore of South Portland, Maine; Patriok J. Nadeau of Lewiston, Maine; and Edgar Fournier of Biddeford, Maine.

These defendants were named in secret indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston early in March. The gross annual "take" of the lottery was alleged by the Government to be more than $1,000,000.

The Government charged that the men were involved in operation of the Crystal Lotteries with daily prizes ranging from 50 cents up to $1,000 based on United States Treasury figures as quoted in the daily papers. More than 400 different outlets in the three states were alleged to have been dscovered by the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Two Western States Hit By Big Snowfall

By the Associated Press

One of the most severe unseasonal snowstorms in years had spread out unexpectedly over the high Great Plains area of western Nebraska and Kansas last night, threatening livestock and halting already-late farm operations.

McCook, Neb., had an unprecedented 19 inches of wet, heavy snow with the fall continuing into the night, and at Kearney, motorcars stalled in drifts from a 10-inch snowfall. Lighter snow was general throughout Nebraska and as far eastward as north central Kansas, where Concordia reported two inches on the ground. Hays Center, Neb., reported five inches on the ground, North Platte, two, and Grand Island, three.

Sub-freezing temperatures were general throughout the area last night, bringing concern to livestock men for the safety of both cattle and sheep.

In the Oklahoma Panhandle, a 55-mile wind stirred up a dust storm which reduced visibility to less than a mile at some points.

E. C. Bray of Syracuse, in northwestern Kansas, where seven to nine inches of snow covered the ground, said that livestock had come through the winter in poor condition because of a shortage of protein feeds and that he expected losses from the storm to be heavy.

In a similar storm a week ago, he said two sheepmen alone there lost between 1,000 and 1,400 head.

"The weakened livestock, coming out of a hard winter without sufficient feed of the right kind, simply can't take these late spring storms," he said.

The Weather Bureau at Kansas City forecast slightly rising temperatures for the area today, but gave no promise of the snow being melted in less than 48 hours.

Eastern Colorado ranchers reported heavy calf and lamb losses in the snowstorm which measured 10½ inches to 12 inches in the vicinity of Boulder, and four inches at Cheyenne, Wyo. The storm extended southward into northeastern New Mexico.

Sub-Chaser in Land-Locked Vermont

Associated Press

Lake Champlain Spawns a Craft of War

No, this isn't a scene in a small Maine shipyard, but a ship launching procedure in Vermont, the only land-locked State in New England. A submarine chaser, decorated with simple bunting, is shown after sliding into the tideless waters of Lake Champlain near Burlington. The boat in the background is the Roosevelt Ferry, known to thousands of Lake Champlain summer vacationists.

New England Men Prominent In Citations and Promotions

War Activities in New England

This was certainly New England's day in Army reports from the world's battlefronts.

Stacked higher than usual on the editor's desk this morning were announcements of promotions, medal awards and heroic action on a grand scale by the men from the northeastern corner of the United States.

There was the promotion of David F. Harrison, son of Mrs. Harry Harrison of Elton Street, Dorchester, Mass., from private first class to corporal. Harrison is a fire-fighter at an air depot in England.

To take them in the order of their stacking on the desk, Technical Sergeant Thomas H. Burns, whose parents live on Lombard Street, Newton, Mass., is next with an oak leaf cluster award added to his air medal for participating in five combat missions over occupied Europe. He is a radio operator gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Norman Howden, Jr., of West Roxbury, Mass., engineer and top turret gunner on the Flying Fortress "Sack Artist," was promoted from Staff Sergeant to Technical Sergeant. He was formerly a machinist in Boston.

Staff Sergeant Robert W. Topham of Walnut Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement." From an employee at the R. V. Yeomans Hardware Company to waist gunner on a Flying Fortress is a long leap, but Sergeant Topham has made it with flying colors.

His "luckiest trip" over Europe happened as follows:

"The flak was very bad," he said, "and I kept wondering how they could keep that stuff coming at us without hitting us. Just then a whole shell, either a 75 or 88 mm. ack-ack, went right through our right wing. It made a hole as big as a head, but it had a time fuse instead of a contact fuse on it and it didn't explode until it had passed through the wing and had climbed up above us. If it had exploded in the wing the ship would have gone down instantly."

Sergeant Topham is also the holder of the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. He will be remembered as a member of the track and soccer team at Wellesley High School.

Capt. William G. Matteson, Jr., of Blackhorse Lane, Cohasset, Mass., is one of those unheard-of individuals in the AAF known as a "flight dentist" in the South Pacific.

"Doc" Matteson has no dental office. He just travels where he's needed. But after this, no one can say that the traveling dentist never gets in the news.

Bay State Senate Republicans Open Drive on House Measure

Continued from Page 1

to my attention which causes me to change my mind in regard to my support of the Governor's program.

"I realize, of course, that my agreement binds only my own vote, but I do not believe that the Senate should concur with the House amendment or in any way embarrass the Governor or sabotage his program. It may be that this is not a political thing to do.

"Whether Jarvis Hunt loses votes by this stand is not important to the Commonwealth. It is important only to Jarvis Hunt. What is more important, both to the Commonwealth and to Jarvis Hunt, is that I stand on my word and keep my agreement."

Arguing for his amendment, Senator Clampit quoted Commandant Lawrence Quigley of the Soldiers' Home as saying that those who need hospitalization need a good hospital "and you can't give them a good hospital at Chelsea."

Confirmed by Keville

He added that State Adjutant General Willliam J. Keville, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers Home, confirmed what the Commandant said. Senator Clampit stressed the point that the Chelsea institution is a home and not a hospital. Addition of a 200-bed hospital wing would make it a hospital and not a home, he added.

Opposing the Clampit amendment, Senator Joseph L. Lee (D) of Boston said that it was a mandate of the American Legion for the past three or four years that a 200-bed wing be constructed at Chelsea. He stated that the majority members of the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation in the House who originally favored a 100-bed wing were now on record on roll call as favoring a 200-bed wing.

The Boston Democrat proposed an amendment providing that contracts for construction of the wing be awarded before Jan. 3, 1945, when the Governor's Emergency War Fund will expire.

Should the Senate debate result in disagreement with the House and prevent the Legislature from completing its business today, the Legislators face the prospect of prorouging on Thursday with Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill officiating. Governor Saltonstall will be in Detroit on Thursday, where he will keynote the Michigan State Republican Convention. In any event, there will be no session of the Legislature tomorrow because of the local holiday.

Lengthy Caucus

An indication that Senate Republican leadership had lost control came when the party caucus continued for more than three hours yesterday afternoon.

Prior to the caucus all signs pointed to rejection of the House amendment of last Friday, with Republican lines holding to their position of last week, when all veterans' legislation was referred to the Special Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation for further study.

At least eight of the majority members of the Senate were believed to have held out in the caucus for the veterans' legislation with five of them prepared to support the measure calling for a 200-bed wing at Chelsea Soldiers Home in the form adopted by the House last Friday.

Following the caucus Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham challenged the constitutionality of the House measure contending that the Legislature had no authority to dictate how the Governor's Emergency War Fund should be expended.

The veterans' measure calls for financing of the $730,000 project from the Governor's fund, which has a balance of $5,500,000.

Legal advisors to the Legislature are of the opinion that the General Court is within its rights to direct expenditure of funds from the Emergency War Fund for the soldiers' home project holding that it is, in effect, an amendment to the bill establishing the fund for the Governor's use during the legislative recess.

Two Plead Guilty In Gasoline Case

Pleas of guilty on charges of conspiracy to violate Ration Order 5-C and the Second War Powers Act by illegal possession and the transfer of counterfeit gasoline coupons were entered in the United States District Court in Boston today by Domenic D. Ciocca and Peter T. Toorisi of Lawrence, Mass. Disposition of their cases was postponed.

Two others facing similar charges pleaded not guilty and went to trial this afternoon before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury. A fifth man in the case, George C. Economou of Lowell, Mass., who previously pleaded guilty, is still awaiting disposition of his case. The two men whose trial began this afternoon were Francis Shalhoupe and Ulysses R. Bacon, both of Lowell.

According to government charges, sufficient counterfeit gasoline-ration coupons were handled by these five men to have secured approximately 100,000 gallons illegally.

Bristol County Arrests Forecast

TAUNTON, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Ralph V. Rogers said today that two of the men named in 53 secret indictments returned to Bristol County since 1932 and who never were arrested, probably would be arraigned in Superior Court before nightfall.

Mr. Rogers declared that as a result of his report yesterday to Judge Harold P. Williams bench warrants were ordered and they are being served as fast as they are prepared.

At the opening of court this morning, Judge Williams indicated he would overrule any motions to quash. When attorneys were assembled to argue on the regular indictments returned by the Bristol County grand jury the court said:

"I am inclined to overrule motions to quash. I have not personally made up my mind because there is so much evidence at hand. But so that counsel for the defense won't be taken unawares, I say that I feel it my duty, I think, to overrule the motions to quash."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in the Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Stained Glass" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable, Page 5

Brighton Police Called for Trial

A sergeant and four patrolmen of the Brighton Police Station were suspended today by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan pending their trial on charges of neglect of duty.

The charges arose in connection with a break-in on April 16 at a Brighton dry goods store. According to the charges, the five policemen are supposed to have searched the premises for the offender, but without result. The owner, who was summoned to the store by the police, reports that after they left he found a 13-year-old boy on the premises. Police said the store was very much disturbed, making the search difficult.

The policemen involved and who will be tried before the Trial Board are: Sergeant Joseph W. McCleary, Patrolmen Francis X. McKenna, James E. McFee, John J. McCarthy, and Henry E. Kreinsen.

Beacon Hill Gets Marathon Preview

Beacon Hill spectators today witnessed a "marathon in miniature" when Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston School Committee, challenged Joseph McKenney, Assistant Director of Physical Education for the Boston public schools, to a 100-yard dash—and lost.

Friendly bantering regarding each other's physical fitness resulted in the challenge, delivered at a meeting of the School Committee. The contestants immediately departed for the Boston Common path paralleling Beacon Street opposite the State House.

Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, acted as starter. Daniel J. McDevitt, a School Committee member, acted as spectator and judge. "Joe" McKenney, former football player, roared to a 5-to-10-yard-margin victory, while "Clem" Norton received plaudits for finishing the race.

Conservation of Food Urged in Bay State

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., April 18

A suggestion that Massachusetts farmers conserve all food supplies, with strict adherence to the protein conservation program, has been made by Raymond T. Parkhurst, Chairman of the Massachusetts Feed Committee and head of the Poultry Division of the Massachusetts State College.

In a statement Mr. Parkhurst explained the suggestion was made because prospects of obtaining more corn for feeding purposes before next fall appeared poor. He added that in his estimation feed prices would be higher in 1944 than they were in 1943.

Saltonstall To Renew Plea For Tolerance

Governor Saltonstall has promised to renew his request that clergymen of all religious denominations combat current racial tensions by preaching racial and religious tolerance from their pulpits.

Following a conference with 16 Protestant clergymen yesterday at the State House, the Governor said he would write a letter to William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, the Massachusetts Council of Churches, and to the Rabbinical Association reiterating a request which he had made some time ago.

The Committee of Clergymen which went to the State House to discuss with the Governor the recent circulation of anti-Semitic pamphlets in Greater Boston represented the Ministerial Action Committee of the Textbook Commission of The Protestant magazine.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, chairman of the Steering Committee of the group, said that conferences with Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan had produced "irrefutable evidence that the distribution of anti-Semitic literature was a well-planned move directed not by individuals but by organized groups."

Commenting on the statement by Mr. Lothrop, Commissioner Sullivan said: "No group is authorized to make any statement for me. I'll make my own." He refused to amplify his comment.

The Rev. W. Ellis Davies, Chairman of the National Ministerial Associates of The Protestant which claims to represent 4,000 clergymen, said that a letter is being sent to all Christian clergymen in Greater Boston inviting them to participate in an "emergency campaign of enlightenment."

Those calling on the Governor were: The Reverends Donald G. Lothrop, Dana McLean Greeley, Earl Douglas, Leonard Helie, Charles Foggies, Bradford Gale, Theodore DeLuca, Edward H. Cahill, Leroy Congdon, Fred I. Cairns, Edward Condit, Harry Kreuner, Dr. I. Higginbotham, Alfred Henriksen (representing Theological students) and W. Ellis Davies.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing high cloudiness and moderately cool tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness and somewhat cooler. Light winds tonight, gentle winds Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Fair, somewhat cooler in the interior tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and moderately cool tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and cooler along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:37 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 8:51 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Expert Advice for Parents On Mail Education Sought

Calling for the establishment of adult guidance to enable Boston parents to secure expert advice before signing any contract for higher education, Michael J. Ward, School Committeeman, today attacked some correspondence schools as unreliable, referring to them as "one of the meanest rackets perpetrated on the unsuspecting American people in our day."

In a hearing of the School Committee's $15,000,000 budget Mr. Ward asked that certain sums of money be appropriated in order that an investigation of this practice be made.

Mr. Ward said in his plea for adult guidance that so far 395 suits had been heard in the Boston Municipal Court alone, where agents of these schools guarantee results beyond their power to produce.

"The agents of these companies," he said, "have a very clever but insidious method of approach. The victims of these unscrupulous organizations always seem to be the poor. A mother and father of very limited means," he continued, "will be approached by an agent who promises that as a result of a very expensive course to be taken by correspondence the son or daughter of these unsuspecting parents will be made a skilled cartoonist or other highly trained specialist. The lure is always a very high salary for the person to be enrolled. The price is always high."

Citing a case Mr. Ward said that a Pullman porter was assured that after a $250 correspondence course in one of these schools he would become a skilled cartoonist with a high salary.

"The trickery and dishonesty of this is patent," Mr. Ward asserted. "Plumbers are assured that by means of a correspondence course they may become master workmen, skilled carpenters or acquire other technical skills. This training really requires attendance at classes, instruction by teachers, and actual manipulation of the tools and machines."

It is not long, Mr. Ward told his fellow committeemen, before the student becomes discouraged and sees the hopelessness of attaining his goal, then the poor enrollee finds that he is obligated by very strict contract, to pay the entire amount of the course, even though the instruction offered is useless to him and he is unwilling to pursue it further. Upon refusal to pay, Mr. Ward continued, he is sued in court.

Declaring that this "despicable" racket must be stopped, Mr. Ward called upon the School Committee's Bureau of Child Guidance to investigate these practices as they affect Boston's school children or graduates of the Boston schools.

Mr. Ward also called upon the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts to devise some way of making known to the citizens of Massachusetts the courses offered through correspondence by the State Department of Education, and other reliable State or Government agencies.

Five N. E. Airmen Win Medals For Epic Arctic Rescue Flight

Continued from Page 1

food to lonely northern outposts where food and other supplies had run short, the A. T. C. disclosed.

Those Honored

The men to be decorated, three from Massachusetts and two from Maine, are:

Captain A. V. R. Marsh, of Winthrop, Mass., commander of the flight.

Francis B. Chalifoux, Wenham, Mass., co-pilot and second in command.

Joseph Sewall, Old Town, Maine, navigator.

Lester E. Hughes, Presque Isle, Maine, flight radio operator.

Winston A. Peacock, Wollaston, Mass., flight mechanic.

Valuable observation data were gathered by the flight which returned to its Presque Isle base 13 days after takeoff, the A. T. C. also disclosed. A total of 66 hours flying time was run up during the 9,910 air miles covered on the trip, it added.

The A. T. C. stated that the flight was an example of the mutual assistance rendered the A. T. C. by the civilian air lines in the development and operation of world-wide air transport routes for the war effort.

North to Go South

At the Magnetic Pole, it was recorded, the gyrations of the magnetic compass were such that once it was necessary "to fly due north in order to go south," in other words, a true 180-degree magnetic variation. It was further explained that the magnetic compass was virtually useless there as it often swung a complete 360 degrees. The flight was directed by astral compass over this portion of the route, it was explained.

Several map errors also were disclosed, it was stated, among them being a glacier shown on the map which did not exist. Other information of future value in weather observation was also brought back, the A. T. C. stated.

A government weather observer, George Brewster, of Detroit, was taken from his post in Baffinland and flown to North Bay, Ontario, after waiting nearly two months for a plane. Two other observers were flown back to replace him.

The flight was an epic in air operations, the A. T. C. explained inasmuch as takeoffs and landings were on snow-covered ice and hence perilous underfoot. At one time the plane's engines were kept running more than 14 hours due to the pilot's fear that he would be unable to get them started again in the cold weather.

Due to the emergency nature of her trip the plane, a C-47 transports, or the Douglas DC-3 of the domestic air lines, took 1,840 pounds of rations, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, 3,000 matches, candles, a light sled, and other Arctic equipment, the A. T. C. statement said.

Connecticut Postwar Plans See Pattern in Middletown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 18—Middletown has offered itself as a testing ground for postwar planning for the other communities of the State. The "Middletown Plan," indorsed by the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, has been circulated in printed form to 5,000 public officials and civic leaders as a blueprint for organizing a postwar program.

Middletown got an early start in postwar planning. Its Postwar Planning Council has been working for several months. Its committee organization now covers every phase of business and community life, not only in Middletown but in the rural towns for which Middletown is the natural trading center.

The Middletown War Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of Middlesex County, all of which had started postwar studies, have subordinated their efforts to those of the Postwar Planning Council and are given credit for cooperating in a community-wide enterprise.

The objective is "the achievement of peacetime prosperity, through local efforts so far as possible." The plan puts its greatest emphasis on "all the kinds of business which produce the goods and services that result in private employment." Public works are considered secondary, "as an adjustable makeweight to fill up deficiencies."

Eleven committees cover the fields of agriculture, construction, commerce, commodity markets, employment statistics, finance, industries, institutions, public works, recreation and utilities. Transportation is included with utilities.

The committees are armed with questionnaires and are now well started on the task of compiling data. Housewives are to be asked, for example, what household equipment they will want to buy when the war is over. Farmers will be asked what farm machinery they will need, how they will finance the purchases, and how much they will spend in Middlesex County.

A separate committee will seek to forecast how many men and women now in service may be expected to return to Middletown to work. This information will go to the Re-employment Commission, which has charge of plans for the returning soldier.

There is provision for publicity service and for statistical analysis of data submitted from any of the fields.

Amor P. Smith, Vice-President of the Russell Manufacturing Company and President of the Manufacturers' Association of Middlesex County, is Chairman of the Postwar Planning Council.

Probation for Two Years Decreed in Postal Theft

Probation for two years was the sentence imposed on James J. Fahey of Hyde Park, by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court today for theft of $1,034 from the funds of the Boston Post Office.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and explained that he was discharged from the Post Office and would make full restitution to the Government from his pension fund.

This fund was accumulating for payment to him upon his retirement, but with his discharge will be paid to him in a lump sum.

Maine Bills Give Soldiers Ballot in All Elections

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18 (AP)—Administration-backed bills to permit use of the Federal presidential ballot by Maine servicemen and women and to facilitate their registration for all 1944 elections went to the Judiciary and Legal Affairs Committees of the specially-convened Maine Legislature today.

The bills, if enacted, would be private and special laws which would expire after the next regular session, which opens in January, 1945.

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Roosevelt Greeting Sent To Assembly of D.A.R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The 53d Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened at the Commodore Hotel here this afternoon with an estimated 5,000 women in New York for the meetings, which will continue through April 20.

The Commodore Hotel meeting served as a prelude to the official opening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tonight, when greetings will be read from President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey after the Congress has been called to order by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General of the group.

Features of the Waldorf-Astoria session will be the report by Mrs. Pouch to the Congress and the President General's reception that will follow. The meetings will resume at the Commodore Hotel tomorrow.

The Commodore Hotel meeting this afternoon was a national defense forum, with Maj. Albert J. Stowe, U. S. A., speaking as the personal representative of Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Assistant Chief of Staff. Major Stowe stressed the alertness of the Nazi spy service and the need for silence by persons who have even small scraps of war information.

Small Bits Important

"A thousand careless talkers, each with some atomic and apparently negligible bit of information concerning the plants, may furnish Berlin with pieces of the jig-saw puzzle it needs to round out the invasion picture and prepare for the assault, Major Stowe said.

"The continent is not Kiska. The enemy cannot abandon the invasion coast. Loose talk can place large Axis forces at the points of penetration at the hour of invasion. It can delay the end of the war. It can even bar a decisive victory for our side. The necessity for silence never was more acute than it is now and will be during the months ahead."

Major Stowe gave concrete examples of Nazi spy activity and American information regarding troop movements.

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia University and formerly of the Office of Relief and Rehabilitation, another speaker, described the place of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in winning the war and declared the war would not be won unless "the great evil the Axis armies have done" is repaired. It is the work of the Army to give such relief as is possible to civilian populations in territories taken over, he stressed, but after the army moves out, "there is still a great work to be done."

UNRRA to Give Aid

Dr. Jessup told of the formation of the UNRRA with Herbert H. Lehman, formerly Governor of New York, at its head, and declared its basic principle was to help the people help themselves.

"UNRRA has repudiated the idea that its great humanitarian task should be administered on the Lady Bountiful principle of Santa Claus principle. The UNRRA plan of relief distributes this burden over the 44 member governments according to the formula adopted by the organization at the first meeting of the council. This plan calls for a contribution by all of the countries which have not been invaded of 1 per cent of their national income for the year ended June, 1943."

Dr. Jessup said the United States' share is $1,350,000,000 which has already been authorized by Congress.

Declaring the work of the UNRRA will make it possible for the members of the armed forces to come home sooner, Dr. Jessup declared it plays one of the great parts in the psychological warfare front.

Speaks on China

Miss Minnie Harmon, American Red Cross liaison representative, spoke briefly on the work of the Red Cross, and Dr. T. C. Yu, counsel-general of China, spoke on China and the postwar world.

Tomorrow and Wednesday will be big days in the convention. Nominations for President-General will be made tomorrow, and on Wednesday the new head of the D. A. R. will be elected. There are only three candidates, none of whom differ on basic policies. The candidates are Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, of Mount Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, of Reading, Mich., and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmage of Athens, Ga. The result of the election will be announced Wednesday night.

Friends of each of the candidates were actively campaigning for their choice today.

This is the first time the D. A. R. has held its national meeting in New York City. It met in Cincinnati, Ohio, last year and in Chicago in 1942.

No Gasoline Necessary

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A local merchant attracted a crowd—with this sign in his window—"We have for sale one 1897 (kerosene burning) Stanley steamer. If interested, inquire within."

Soviet Boys 'in Port'

Wide World

Russian Lads Help Out as Ship's Apprentices

These six Russian boys are temporarily "orphans" while their fathers are fighting in the Red Army and the remainder of their families are employed in Soviet war plants. They visited Seattle, Wash., as apprentices on a ship in port for repairs. The boys, who explained through an interpreter that they enjoyed American ice cream, zoos, football, and automobiles, are (left to right, bottom) Nickolai Ulianin, Lev Andreev, Igor Shishkin, and (top) Vladimir Dubovskoi, Vladimir Naumenko, and Vladimir Grigorenko.

OPA Practices Challenged

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Apples, cauliflower, cabbages and steaks—all raw—were piled up on the big table of the Senate Banking Committee today by grocers and meat dealers who complained of a hard life under OPA.

"Look at these," said Norman Wilson of Baltimore, holding up two cubed steaks. "The OPA says I can't cube these beforehand, that I can't get ready for rush orders that way. I have to wait until someone orders cubed steaks and tenderize them in the customer's presence."

Herman Lissy, also of Baltimore, described himself as "a bad boy with the OPA" because of an attempt to split up apples for sale at varying prices, some a bit under and some a bit over ceiling prices. He supplied the fruit display.

Mr. Lissy exhibited pairs of cabbages and cauliflower heads and said he was required to charge alike for good and bad.

The storekeepers asked that Congress compel OPA to make no rules upsetting traditional business practices. They asked especially that retail ceiling prices reflect what they called "historical mark-ups" over what they have to pay wholesalers.

Navy Effects First Sea Rescue by Blimp

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—An hour and 20 minutes after Second Lieut. Harvey Metcalf's torpedo bomber crashed into the sea, a Navy blimp hovered overhead, dropped a line, pulled him aboard and started him off to a hospital.

The Navy, which reported the incident, said it was the first sea-to-airship rescue accomplished by one of its blimps. The airship was commanded by Ensign Lowell E. Buys of Los Angeles.

Lieutenant Metcalf, whose home is in Minneapolis, piloted the torpedo bomber on a patrol off Southern California last month. Tech. Sergeant James W. Laing of Westerly, R. I., flying with Lieutenant Metcalf, was uninjured in the crash, and attached a parachute harness to the Lieutenant when it was lowered from the blimp hovering 25 feet above the water.

Refugee Board Weighs Role for U. S.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—The War Refugee Board is considering a plan to bring refugees to the United States and keep them in camps until the war is over, when they would be returned home or resettled elsewhere, it became known here today. The Board was recently appointed by President Roosevelt.

In another humanitarian move yesterday, the House of Representatives gave its indorsement to Herbert Hoover's plan for immediate feeding of occupied nations of Europe through the blockade. Both the Senate and the House have now advocated feeding through the enemy lines, but the decision is in the hands of United Nations military chiefs who have thus far refused to permit this loophole in the blockade.

That the War Refugee Board is canvassing the possibility of bringing Jewish and other liberal refugees escaped from the Nazis to the United States on a temporary basis was confirmed today by John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the Board, at a press conference at which Ira Hirschmann, New York merchant, the Board's representative in Ankara, Turkey, disclosed Board plans for chartering and getting enemy safe conduct for a Turkish boat to take 1,500 Jewish refugees from Constanta, Romania, to Haifa, Palestine. Mr. Hirschmann estimated that Jews and others rescued through the efforts of the Board since its setting up in January have run into "thousands."

Situation in Palestine

Approximately 27,000 Jews can still get into Palestine under quotas fixed by the British White Paper, but since the British have shown no inclination to extend these quotas, the War Refugee Board has begun to look around for other havens for the Jews whom it has promised to rescue from annihilation.

Board officials are known to feel that the United States is in a poor bargaining position in searching for havens, especially in Latin America, because it has not done well by the refugees itself.

When he opposed establishment of the War Refugee Board before a House committee in December, Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long reported that about 580,000 victims of Nazi persecution have entered the United States in the last 10 years under the regular immigration system.

Under the proposal, refugees would be brought to this country in much the same manner as prisoners of war are now handled, without individual visas.

Mr. Hirschmann, who spent two months in Turkey, told many tales of refugees who filtered through to Ankara from the occupied and satellite countries. One boy who he said "walked for five years," he wanted to adopt, but found him snatched up by the Zionists, who saw in him a potential leader in Palestine.

Help from Romania

He described how United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and he succeeded in getting the Romanian Government to help in the rescue of 48,000 refugees who had been left in distress in Transnistria, but was unable to report whether they had all been removed since the Russian armies have since moved in and clogged transportation.

About 750 refugees recently came out of Constanta on small Bulgarian boats and were helped on their way to Palestine, he said.

From his contact with refugees who had smuggled themselves over border after border to get to Ankara, Mr. Hirschmann forecast that many of them will gain back their mental poise, return to their homes eventually and become the leaders of freedom-loving people. Many of those helped to escape were children without their parents, he said.

Noting a recent drying up in the exodus of refugees from Europe, Mr. Pehle surmised that many had given up hope. The broadcasts and other encouragements given by the War Refugee Board will bolster their morale, he predicted. He admitted that the position of minorities in the satellite nations had become more precarious in recent months due to increased Nazi domination, in the face of imminent Allied invasion.

Cook Named Chairman Of War Farm Boards

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Col. Everett R. Cook, of Memphis, Tenn., was appointed Chairman of the National War Board, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced yesterday.

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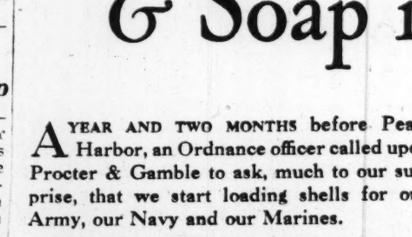
Today, we still package Oxydol and Duz and our other soaps for the home front, the production front and the fighting front. But in two huge shell-loading plants—built and owned by the government but staffed and operated by us—we fill hard steel shells with T.N.T. for America's Fighting Forces.

We were one of the first companies outside the explosives industry to be asked to do this vital shell-loading job. We believe that we have done it well. We will continue to give it our major effort, for, as R. R. Deupree, President of Procter & Gamble, said "... whatever is right to do in order to make sure that we win this War, we are willing to do."



HERE MOLTEN TNT IS BEING POURED into 155 mm. shell casings—an operation that requires exceptional skill and care. Each casing must be perfectly filled—an air pocket would endanger the lives of the gunners who fire it. Naturally, every shell must have repeated inspections before it leaves the factory.

DEMANDS OF OUR ARMED FORCES for shells are terrific—but so is production. The Procter & Gamble Defense Corporation, for one, is loading shells in numbers which will stagger the imagination when revealed!

FIREPOWER IS STILL a key to victory—no matter how many new weapons of war may be forged or new tactics mapped! In addition to filling shells, Procter & Gamble also turns out cotton cellulose for gun cotton and smokeless powder.

THE ARMY & NAVY "E" floats proudly over headquarters at Wolf Creek shell-loading plant in Tennessee. And at the second plant operated by us, near Aberdeen, Mississippi, production of shells is also in full swing.

DON'T WASTE WASTE FATS! Fats help make glycerine—source of nitroglycerine and smokeless powder—and one of the finest bases for other important helps for our fighting forces.

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WE KNOW how you feel, young fellow—that stout heart of yours is breaking because you can't be up there in those army bombers.

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Well, what else do you think you're doing now? You're fighting—even though your uniform is a railroad trackman's overalls.

Every time men of your courage and character apply for work that will help shorten the war, we of The Milwaukee Road learn anew what makes this nation invincible.

Out on the rolling prairies, on the endless plains of the Dakotas, or in the rugged mountains of Montana or Washington, the sound of heavy war trains rolling over your stretch of track is like the roar of a bomber to your ears.

You don't wear wings. But we thought the country you're serving ought to know about you.

And we can tell you that over 5,000 men and women of The Milwaukee Road in the armed services consider you their kind of man.

★ ★ ★

"They should not have taken a railroad man for the Army unless he, himself, clamored for military service. He is in as fine a military place as he can ever occupy when he is helping run the railroads." Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD

Boston Y.W.C.A. President Active in Youth Programs

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's new Y. W. C. A. President, Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, is a person who believes wholeheartedly in an affirmative approach to any problem and community ones in particular. She thinks so much time can be spent on the diagnosis of problems that community energy is dispelled before it ever gets focused on solving them.

"We hear too much about what is wrong with America," she declares. "There are lots of things right about America."

Mrs. Crabtree's enthusiasm for the Y. W. C. A. as an organization dates back to her undergraduate days when she was a member of the campus Association at Wooster College in Ohio. She believes every college woman should feel a responsibility toward her community and should devote part of her time and trained ability to some community agency.

For years she has enjoyed working with the Y. W. C. A. "because it deals with youth and because it has a flexible program" easily adaptable to the changing needs of the community. She has served the Boston Association as Vice-President and Chairman of the Health Education Department.

Right now, she says, the heightened community need offers a special challenge. For several months she has been working hard as a member of the committee planning the new snack lounge, which is designed to meet one pressing youth need.

Mrs. Crabtree is no decrier of modern youth. While admitting, of course, that there are some exceptions, she hasn't the slightest fear for their general stability, judgment, and vision. She has three of her own, a daughter and two sons. The latter are both in the Army.

A member of the Women's City Club, Mrs. Crabtree has been serving as a senior hostess at the Esplanade Service Club, but imagines her new work will preclude this activity. In Brookline, the War Services Committee of the Harvard Church has claimed a good deal of her time. Her work as national officer of Kappa Kappa Gamma, College Fraternity for Women, will dovetail nicely with her new job, she says, as it, too, concerns young women. Mrs. Crabtree succeeds Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin.

Anti-Semitism

Beginning tomorrow the Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith will present a series of lectures on "Anti-Semitism" at the Temple House, 50 Sewall Avenue, Brookline, at 8:15 p. m. Its history will be discussed at the first meeting by Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon of Temple Sinai, Brighton. On three successive Wednesdays, its cause, techniques, and current manifestations will be dealt with in turn by Dr. Joseph Dunner, member of the faculty of the School for Overseas Administration at Harvard, Prof. Wayland Vaughn of the Psychology Department at Boston University, and Louis A. Novins, national director of fact finding for the Anti-Defamation League.

Smith Alumnae to Meet

Members of the Boston League of Smith College Clubs are planning a gala Reunion Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith, will be the guest speaker and alumnae will have an opportunity to meet him at a reception at 12:30. Mrs. C. Fred Smith, Jr., of the Lynn Smith Club, who is luncheon chairman, is hoping for a large response from alumnae who are servicemen's wives making Boston their temporary home. Because there will be no reunion in Northampton this June, a large attendance at the luncheon is expected. Mrs. Steele Lindsay, President of the Boston Club, will preside.

Wednesday Programs

Revere Woman's Club — A Czechoslovakian refugee will describe his escape through Poland and France at an international relations meeting at 2:30. Mrs. John Hull is Chairman.

Dartmouth Women's Club—The annual ... luncheon at the Hotel Vendome will be followed by a talk by Dr. Wing-tist Chan, Professor of Chinese Culture at Dartmouth College.

Marblehead Garden Club — Meeting at the home of Mrs. Francis B. C. Bradlee, members will give brief talks on their own garden and canning experience.

D. A. R. — The Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter will hold a Patriots' Day meeting at the Hotel Kenmore at 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Etta B. Lyon will speak; Mrs. E. A. Wood will preside in the absence of the Regent, who is attending the National Congress.

New Century Club, Needham—The Drama Study Group will present a play reading under the direction of Mrs. Alfred L. Skinner at the Unitarian Church, 2:15 p. m.

Be Kind to Animals Drive

Originating 30 years ago in Boston and now nationally observed, the celebration of "Humane Sunday" and "Be Kind to Animals Week" will be held April 23 and April 24 through April 29, respectively, according to an announcement made by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Following the lead of George T. Angell," Dr. Rowley said, "more than 8,000,000 children in this country have been gathered into small humane groups which have had awakened and fostered in their minds the great principles of justice, fair play, and kindness toward every form of life. These are the same principles for which America is fighting today with the ideal of ending race prejudice, intolerance, lawlessness, anarchy, and cruelty."

Governor Saltonstall, as well as mayors of many adjoining towns, have issued statements urging every citizen to observe the occasion and particularly requesting school teachers to set aside a Humane Day with appropriate exercises, Dr. Rowley said.

In addition to the annual Statewide poster contest which the Society has been conducting in the various schools in connection with this observance, the Society and its Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, at 180 Longwood Avenue, will hold open house for visitors during the week.

Mexican Government Sends Greeting At Opening of Filene's Fiesta Week

The Mexican fiesta continuing through the week at William Filene's Sons Company opened yesterday with official greetings from the Government of Mexico. Alejandro Buelna, assistant to the Mexican Secretary of State, spoke on the history and tradition connected with the exhibits in the store windows.

Native costumes on beautiful Filene models were presented by Dr. Antonio Ramos Pedrueza. The traditional hat dance was performed, and the program closed with the playing of the Mexican national anthem.

The gift shop, where Lincoln Filene opened the exhibition at noon and welcomed the visitors, has been transformed into a Mexican patio with tropical vines, fruits, trees and flowers. The exhibits have been assembled with the help of the Mexican Government and the co-operation of American Airlines. Lee W. Court, who was Master of Ceremonies at the opening, made an extensive tour of Mexico, arranging the exhibition.

Guests of the store management at luncheon included Señor Buelna, Dr. and Mrs. Pedrueza, and Mrs. Ricardo Hill, wife of the Mexican Consul General, who came from New York to attend the opening ceremony. Throughout the week the public will be entertained by Mexican music, dancing, and motion pictures.

Boston to Greet Soviet Ambassador

Visiting Boston for the first time, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Gromyko will arrive April 22. They will be guests of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the performance of the Shostakovitch Eighth Symphony, V. Bazykin, First Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Bazykin will accompany them.

The program of Russian music, under the leadership of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, will also include the piano concerto of Aram Khatchatourian, with William Kapell as soloist. In the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet friendship will present an exhibit on Soviet culture.

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ORIENTALS		DOMESTICS	
9x12 Ispahan-Meshed	$325	9x12 Imperial Wilton (Oriental Design)	$110
9x12 Gorevan	$225	9x15 Taupe and Blue (All-over Pattern)	$70
8x10 Bokhara	$195	9x12 Blue (Star and Fern Pattern)	$69
8.1x10.6 Mahal	$155	8.3x10.6 Blue and Gold	$37
9.6x10.8 Mahal	$140	7.6x8 Green Wilton	$38
5x9.6 Samarkand	$72		

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Dependable Rug Cleaners Since 1856

1299 Mass. Ave., at Columbia Road

Edward Everett Sq., Dorchester

Obtains Time for Gardens

Wide World

'Gripe Box' Gets Results for Employees

The "Gripe Boxes" at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plant in New Haven, Conn., have brought a change in the day shift's quitting time from 5 p. m. to 3 p. m. The company's employees sent in a deluge of requests for time to attend their Victory Gardens—and the management accepted the suggestion. Grace Lambert, war worker and Victory Gardener, is shown stuffing in a suggestion in the mouth of a "Gripe Box," which gave her time for her gardening this spring and summer.

Vermont Republicans Scan List of Delegate Prospects

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 18—With the approach of the Republican State Convention here on May 17, interest in the make-up of Vermont's delegation to the bigger G. O. P. show in Chicago, in June, has been fanned this week to a much warmer temperature.

Heading the list of nine prominent Vermonters who have already indicated a desire to be on the Chicago delegation are Gov. William H. Wills and U. S. Senator Warren R. Austin. No less desirous of being among the select group are: James F. Dewey, Chairman of the State Republican Committee; Judge Ernest E. Moore, of Ludlow; Chester M. Way, member of the State Conservation Board; Representative Cedric Sherrer of Lyndon; Gelsi Monti, Barre attorney and member of the State committee; Benjamin Williams of Proctor, former Lieutenant Governor, and Frank E. Barber, of Brattleboro, President of the State Bar Association.

Names of several prominent Vermont women have been mentioned, but none have announced their candidacy. Among them are, Mrs. Consuela Northrup Bailey, of Burlington, National Republican Committeewoman from Vermont, and Mrs. William Jeffrey, President of the Women's Republican Club in Vermont.

Mrs. George B. Young, of Montpelier, former President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Julian Dimick, of East Corinth, are also understood to be considering seeking places on the delegation.

Nine Delegates

Vermont Republicans will send nine delegates and nine alternates to the National Convention.

Vermont's junior senator, George D. Aiken, is said to have stated definitely that he will not seek a place on the delegation, and although mentioned among the potential candidates for delegate Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, and his opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor, W. Arthur Simpson of Lyndonville, both are devoting their time to their campaign, which will be in full bloom about convention time. Similar campaign reasons will actuate State Senator Lee Emerson and Speaker of the House Asa Bloomer, who are opposing each other for the Lieutenant Governorship G. O. P. nomination.

The State convention will open with a total of 920 delegates, to be named at town and city caucuses of the party to be held April 24. Redistribution of the delegates by counties will be as follows: Addison 71, Bennington 67, Caledonia 65, Chittenden 78, Essex 34, Franklin 57, Grand Isle 14, Lamoille 33, Orange 58, Orleans 62, Rutland 114, Washington 89, Windham 80, and Windsor 98.

Governor Wills, strong supporter of Wendell Willkie for the Republican nomination for President while Mr. Willkie was still a candidate, broke his silence to newspapermen this week and in the course of a statement expressed the opinion that he believed "my party is presented with an opportunity to render this country a great and lasting service."

He proceeded to offer some advice to the Republicans, but did not indicate his choice of nominee, nor his course should he be named to the Vermont delegation to the Chicago convention and it be instructed for Governor Dewey of New York. Governor Wills is known to be a strong friend and admirer of former Gov. Harold Stassen.

Now on Trial

In his statement Governor Wills said: "Our way of life is now on trial; if it is to survive this war and the ensuing period of world upheaval and disillusionment, it must be well defended. The party's goal must be to preserve and strengthen those institutions and customs which constitute the American way.

"If the party chooses wisely," the Governor continued, "the course of history may be turned abruptly from its present trend; the beginnings of a new world, a world with hope and promise for all men may arise from the ruins of this war.

"If we are going to win in the coming election this victory is not going to be attained on a negative basis. If the American voters elect a Republican President they will do it because the Republican Party and its candidate convinced them that if they changed they would have a stronger and a better government."

Ad Club Learns How War Packing Protects Foods

How packaging has gone from the glamorous to the role of wartime protection of foods and equipment was explained today by Christopher W. Browne, editor-in-chief of Modern Packaging, at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler.

Despite shortages in familiar materials, glass, rubber, metal, plastics, packaging by paper is now performing "miracles" in substitution for these materials, according to Mr. Browne. He explained that new demands in packaging have been met by such new materials as: (1) An ordnance wrap—paper which may be wrapped around the part itself and keep it moisture proof. (2) Weather-proof fiberboard for "V-boxes." (3) "X-crepe"—a laminated kraft paper with an inner layer of asphalt, which is used to make moisture proof bags for supplies and foodstuffs.

Mr. Browne also pointed out that packaging has come to the rescue of such war needs as medical corps packages containing blood plasma, emergency kits, and anti-gas preparations; the familiar "Ration K" and other emergency items; dehydrated foods, and mobile shop units, which contain hundreds of items needed in repair work.

For civilian packaging in wartime, Mr. Browne pointed out such uses as in dehydrated foods, especially soups in paper and cellophane envelopes and bags; "pillow-in-a-box" package for malt syrup; paper cones for toothpowder and talcum powder; paper cans for paint, printers' ink, lubricating oils and greases; and paper caps for bottles and jars.

Hurd to Address Cambridge Chamber

Hopes and plans of the German High Command to conserve their armies and industrial might for a possible World War III will be discussed by Volney Hurd, radio news analyst for The Christian Science Monitor, at a Cambridge Chamber of Commerce luncheon Monday, April 24, at 12 noon in the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

The meaning of latest reports from the European battlefronts will be presented by Mr. Hurd, whose free-spoken talks five nights a week on the Monitor's broadcast over the Mutual Network have made him the objective of attacks by Berlin and Rome propagandists.

S. A. R. Annual Dinner

Capt. Preston B. Haines, U. S. N., Commanding Officer of the Tufts College Naval Training Unit, will be guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Women's Republican Club on Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Election of officers will take place at a business meeting at 5:15.

Mayor Names Paper Drive Bond Winners

Twenty-five-dollar war bonds went to five Boston residents whose names were drawn by Mayor Tobin in his office today from the slips attached to bundles of waste paper placed on the curbs in the first five wards of the City yesterday.

The drawing took place as the special April waste paper drive got off to a running start with 164,570 pounds of paper harvested in these five wards. Householders were invited to attach slips of paper, bearing their names, to their bundles. The bonds were presented by the Boston Salvage Committee.

The slip drawn from the Ward 1 collection bore the name of Mrs. Charles O. Hardy, of 98 Trenton St.; in Ward 2, the family of Bernard J. Lane of 30 Howard St. was chosen; in Ward 3, the name drawn was W. M. Smith of 78 West Newton St.; in Ward 4, Mrs. Louis Choguas of 34 Falmouth St., and in Ward 5, Mrs. Olga Barsis of 168 Marlborough St.

Yesterday's total was 19,000 pounds more than was collected in the March paper drive in those wards. Tin can collection, amounted to 43,300 pounds, which represented a drop of about 12,000 under last month's total.

The five-day Boston drive continued today as house-to-house collections were made in the two South Boston wards and Wards 8, 9, and 10 of Roxbury. Tomorrow salvage trucks will canvass Wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. On Thursday collections will be made in Ward 15 to 18, and on Friday in 19 to 22.

Otis W. Leary, Chairman of the Winchester Salvage Committee, announced yesterday that Winchester will stage its first curb collection of waste paper on Thursday and Friday of this week. Since Winchester and Wellesley have virtually the same population, Winchester will endeavor to better the record made last month by Wellesley, when it salvaged exactly 80 tons of paper. Winchester's Civilian Defense organization will conduct the collection, taking in the west side of the town on Thursday and the east side on Friday, rain or shine.

Final figures tabulated last night show that State officials and employees produced a total of 17,460 pounds of waste paper in last week's drive at the State House, making the best record yet achieved at any public building in Boston.

Salvage Director George G. Hyland also announced that an average of a ton of paper a day is being received from the 34 paper salvage bins in downtown Boston where commuters and office workers are dropping their newspapers and other paper.

Paper and tin collections in the first five wards for yesterday and for March are as follows:

Paper

	Yesterday	March
Ward 1	34,570	36,070
Ward 2	32,000	29,100
Ward 3	18,000	16,400
Ward 4	36,000	26,500
Ward 5	44,000	37,500
Totals	164,570	145,870

Tin

	Yesterday	March
Ward 1	7,300	8,700
Ward 2	9,900	7,900
Ward 3	5,600	10,300
Ward 4	10,900	14,700
Ward 5	9,600	13,900
Totals	43,200	55,500

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Through Storm and Shine

By a Staff Artist

Volunteer Entertainers Keep Date at Camp

Winthrop Unit Cheers Soldiers, Then Hurries Back to Jobs

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About twice a week, when most people have slept half the night away, a big bus lumbers up to the Center Fire Station in Winthrop and a crowd of young people tumbles out, lugging suitcases, a public address system and a spotlight.

Stenographers, store clerks, and young businessmen, they are returning from some military post in eastern Massachusetts, where they danced, sang and cracked jokes for servicemen. After sleepily stowing their costumes and equipment at the Fire Station, they hurry to their homes to get three or four hours of rest before going to their places of business.

In Operation Two Years

They are members of the Edith Wood Winthrop Unit, United Service Organizations Volunteer Shows, one of the first free shows to be organized two years ago under the supervision of Mrs. Adele Hoes Lee, Chairman of the Entertainment Department of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy.

Despite the long hours without pay, the 20 young people and four older women who make up the Unit enjoy their after-work jobs so well that they rarely miss an engagement. Two who are sure to go on every trip are Mrs. Edith Wood, dramatic coach, and Miss Katherine Devereux, pianist.

During their two years of trouping, the entertainers have put on at least 150 shows, Mrs. Wood estimates, including performances at lonely outposts, hospital wards and huge military camps. Varied as the shows are, they always end with everybody, including those in the audience, singing "I'm Proud of You, My Soldier," written for the Unit by Patrick J. Giblin of Norway, Maine, after he had seen their show at Fort Devens. Leaflets of the songs words are supplied for the audiences by Mr. Giblin.

Usually bare boards or a hastily rigged blanket form the only background for the brightly costumed performers. However, one striking setting most of them remember vividly was the airplane hangar at Fort Devens on a stormy night. They gave their show on a stage set up in the center of the hangar and lighted only by one spotlight. Off in the shadowy background, pricked by dim lights, were the outlines of airplanes. Through the glass windows as the peerformers sang and danced for the rows of absorbed soldiers, they could see the swirling snowflakes of the storm outside.

Another memorable occasion which the Unit members recall humorously is the open-air show they gave in a rainstorm at Camp Cotuit last summer. Only the stage had protection from the pelting rain, and the soldiers held blankets over their heads or wrapped themselves in slickers through a two-hour show.

Quagmire of Mud

Sometimes the entertainers have to cope with unexpected circumstances themselves, as they learned at their very first show, given at an airport near Boston. After they had changed into their costumes in trailers whose "guns got in the way," according to the girls, they were faced by a quagmire of mud between them and the stage. Resolutely the girls took off their shoes, picked up towels to dry their feet after they reached the other side, and waded in.

Once in a while the Unit takes time off from its schedule of free military shows to entertain lodges and club groups, thereby earning money to replace their costumes. At other times they all chip in to buy whatever is necessary. Only the bus and the public address system are furnished by the U. S. O.

Organizer and director of the Unit is Mrs. Edith Wood, a small, dark-haired dancing and dramatics teacher in Winthrop. She plans the variety numbers and costumes, and drills the young people at regular Thursday night rehearsals in the Elks Hall in Winthrop. A faithful assistant is Miss Devereux, the pianist, who provides musical accompaniment for the Unit in as many as seven shows a day they are sometimes called upon to do in hospitals.

Mrs. Draper's Music To Feature Benefit

All the local United Nations relief organizations are working hard to make the forthcoming benefit concert on Sunday evening, April 23, a success. The entire program, which will be played by 35 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Paul Cherkassky, has been written and composed by Mrs. Eben S. Draper. The numbers include songs, orchestral pieces, and a miniature operetta, which she will interpret at the piano assisted by the orchestra. The compositions have been orchestrated by Jacobus Langendoen, cellist, and Peter Bodge. Camille Girouard, baritone, will be the soloist.

The Executive Committee includes Mrs. Reginald W. Bird, Mrs. Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., Mrs. Ernest E. Decker, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, Miss Katharine W. Lane, Mrs. Harry Liebman, Mrs. David R. Sigourney, and Mrs. N. H. Whitman.

Heavy Fine Imposed For Price Violation

Imposition of a jail sentence on charges of violating the ceiling price of foodstuffs was today waived by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court in the case of Henry Wainer of New Bedford, Mass., a wholesale vegetable dealer.

The defendent pleaded guilty but explained that he purchased the onions above the ceiling and therefore sold them in excess of the Federal maximum price.

A fine of $1,300 was imposed, of which $300 was for the illegal profit made by the sales and $1,000 as a punishment, Judge Wyzanski said from the bench.

Failure to impose a jail sentence was explained by the Judge as being due to the physical condition of the defendent.

Kiernan Seeks Office Of Sheriff as Republican

George Henry Kiernan of Boston has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Suffolk County. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Young Men's Republican League of Boston.

Promising a "flyer-less" campaign in order to save paper, Mr. Kiernan said he would carry his campaign to the people from the platform and by radio.

Industrial Arts School Activity Aids Arlington

Drilling in smart precision, setting thousands of feet tapping with their martial music, 34 boys in the Drum and Bugle Corps of Arlington Junior High Industrial Arts School will exemplify their school's purpose — training for community service—by marching in the Arlington Patriots' Day Parade tomorrow.

The boys' red-lined Navy capes and overseas caps will be colorful testimony to the co-operative atmosphere fostered by their teachers, for they were made by the Industrial Arts schoolgirls.

School hours of the 65 young people who study in the gray, many-windowed building on Irving and Academy Streets in Arlington are consciously directed toward training them to serve the community as responsible, efficient citizens. The entire school functions as a Junior Citizens Club which is entrusted with many duties such as the handling of most of the school discipline, survey of the individual attendance sheets, providing assembly entertainments and the care of the bulletin boards.

Learn About Elections

During the State and national elections the students learn the importance of participating in their country's government. Bookcases are turned into vooting booths, passageway is roped off for the voters, and a locked ballot box is provided. As the time for Arlington's Town Meeting draws near each year, they study the town warrants.

"By giving our students experience in various activities we teach them co-operation, co-ordination, initiative and originality," Miss Elsie E. Meserve, who has been principal since 1937, said. "Students who need individual guidance form our student body. Because our school is small we teachers are able to help them find the work they are best fitted for, as well as establish worth-while ideals. One of our students liked our school so well, that his little brother wrote to his own principal and asked if he couldn't come too."

Relating everyday activities to school studies is the main method used by Miss Meserve and her staff of seven teachers, four of whom are full-time. Scrapbooks attractively put together with current material from newspapers and news magazines are used even more than textbooks, and maps and posters drawn by the youngsters form arresting exhibits of history and geography.

Practical Problems

Instead of figuring out what X equals if Y is twice the number, the boys and girls study the cost of outfitting the 399 Arlington boys who are in the armed forces. Getting their information from United States Government pamphlets, they work out varied projects in mathematics with the aid of their teacher, Miss Frances M. McCarthy.

Downstairs in the general shop room, the boys become proficient in home mechanics, as well as furniture building. No blueprints are used in planning the articles, and William J. O'Brien, who teaches mechanical drawing and shop work, encourages the boys to develop their own ideas.

Soon girls who weave and sew during their arts and crafts periods will desert their looms and needlepoint to begin work for the school's big event of the year, a graduation pageant written and directed by Miss Meserve. Colorful costumes for each student, for all take part, will be sewn as classwork under the direction of Miss Alice K. Brown, the fourth full-time member of the faculty.

The pageant, which summarizes the year's work in character building, will be given June 15 in the Arlington Junior High School East on Foster Street. So well-known have the pageants become during the years that Miss Meserve and the school were asked to present their 1941 pageant for educators gathered from all over the United States at the National Education Association meeting that year in Boston.

List of 417 Wounded U. S. Soldiers Includes 27 Resident of New England

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The War Department yesterday made public a list of 417 soldiers wounded in action in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The list included these 27 New Englanders:

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Devivo, Pfc. Louis A.—Mrs. Mary Devivo, mother, New London.

George School Starts Classes in Economics

Two classes in economics have been started at the Henry George School of Economics, 90 Beacon Street, for a period of 10 consecutive weeks. Several places are still open, the school announces.

One class meets on Tuesdays from 6 to 8 p. m., and the other on Wednesdays from 8 to 10 p. m. Instructors are business and professional men who believe that Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty," contains a valuable statement of economic principles. There is a nominal charge for the course.

Recital by Fior Students

A piano recital by students of Georg Fior, member of the faculty of the Boston Conservatory of Music, will be presented in the Conservatory concert room, 26 Fenway, Friday evening, April 21, at 8:15 o'clock. The recital is open to the public without charge.

Goodrich, Pfc. Gordon M.—Mrs. Hazel M. Goodrich, mother, Collinsville.
Kostiriak, Pfc. John A.—Mrs. Anna Hatala, mother, Collinsville.
Kulas, Pfc. Victor A.—Ignacy Kulas, father, Seymour.
Matthews, Pfc. Frederick A.—Fred H. Matthews, father, Plainville.
Pallotti, Technician, Fifth Grade, Rocco J.—Mrs. Catherine Lepenta, sister, Hartford.
Popielarczyk, Private Stanley J.—Mrs. Sophie Rochniak, sister, Bridgeport.
Shea, Pfc. William D.—Denis Shea, father, East Hartford.

Maine

Dehetre, Private Rene F.—Mrs. Maria A. Dehetre, mother, Brunswick.
Katen, Private Ralph S.—Mrs. Thelma Harmon, aunt, North Baldwin.

Massachusetts

Aubut, Private Lionel H.—Mrs. Juliana Aubut, mother, Fall River.
Dodge, Technician, Fifth Grade, Curtis E.—Mrs. Lola M. Dodge, wife, Needham.
Griffith, Private Harrison W., Jr.—Mrs. Mary R. Griffith, wife, Athol.
Karam, Corporal Theodore A.—Mrs. Sophie Karam, mother, Jamaica Plain.
Kirby, Second Lieut. Bernard J.—Frank A. Kirby, father, Whitman.
Nowacki, Private Albert J.—Mrs. Pauline Nowacki, mother, Fall River.
Plotnick, Private Morris—Mrs. Sarah Plotnick, mother, Boston.
Proietti, Corporal Dario—Auguste F. Proietti, father, Leominster.
Riccio, Private First Class Arthur T.—Mrs. Adeline Riccio, mother, Cambridge.
Rousseau, Second Lieut. George W.—George C. Rousseau, father, Chicopee Falls.
Taylor, Pfc. Royal C.—Mrs. Myrtle M. Taylor, mother, Hudson.

New Hampshire

Knowlton, Sergeant Milton G.—Herbert L. Knowlton, father, Boscawen.

Rhode Island

Davey, Private Joseph D.—Mrs. Frances M. Davey, wife, Central Falls.
Della Grotta, Pfc. Alfred—Joseph Della Grotta, father, Providence.
Poirier, Pfc. Joseph E., Jr.—Mrs. Helena Poirier, mother, Woonsocket.
Werbicki, Technician, Fifth Grade, John P.—Mrs. Louise M. Werbicki, mother, Providence.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Barnett, Private Maurice—Mrs. Amy E. Barnett, mother, West Hartford.

'Dream With Music'—Concerts and Films—'A Connecticut Yankee' Anew

New Musical at Shubert Has Vera Zorina as Star

By L. A. Sloper

"Dream With Music," which opened Monday night at the Shubert Theater, is a handsome production equipped with some elaborate stage gadgets and based on a good idea which falls short of realization.

Stewart Chaney's sets and Miles White's costumes are of an exceptional beauty, and Richard Kollmar, the producer, has supplied a mobile stage with trap doors, elevators and a magic carpet to provide his Arabian Nights illusion.

But the production wins out over the musical comedy. The idea, if not original, is serviceable. Dinah, who writes radio soap operas, has run out of plots. She is also torn between a dull manager and an exciting but unreliable war correspondent. She falls asleep over her typewriter and dreams that she is Schéhérazade.

* * *

The parallel between her problem and Schéhérazade's is obvious. The manager becomes the Sultan, the war correspondent, Aladdin, her secretary, a member of the harem, and her maid, Mrs. Sinbad.

The best parts of the show are those in which Vera Zorina, as Dinah, lends her charm and her grace to the fantastic adventures of Schéhérazade in her search for Sinbad. The flight on the magic carpet, the ballet in the clouds, and the encounter with some Lewis-Carroll animals in the game preserve are high lights. But the fantasy is often marred by ribaldry in the lines.

The book, the lyrics and the music are far below the conception of the piece. There is a conspicuous lack of wit, and the comedy is crude. The most amusing incident on the opening night was the misadventure of a girl in a basket hoop-skirt who was capsized and was unable to get up. Clay Warnick has drawn, with acknowledgements, on the classics for his musical ideas, but he has not made good use of them, with the exception of the inevitable excerpts from Rimsky. The songs are ordinary, and the lyrics are no better.

* * *

The dancing is superior to the singing, but the choregraphy will not add to George Balanchine's reputation. There is an attractive group of tap dancers who do well with the routines provided by Henry Le Tang.

Presumably the librettists are responsible for the fact that a disproportionate burden falls on Miss Zorina. Ronald Graham and June Knight surely have the shortest and most unrewarding roles ever assigned to co-stars. Mr. Graham, who is supposed to be the hero, is seldom visible and has scant material when he appears. Far more is allotted to Robert Brink, the Sultan. Miss Knight has virtually nothing to do but sing some dull songs.

For comics there are Leonard Elliott as Sinbad, David Morris and Ralph Bunker, who likewise suffer from book trouble. Dave Ballard as Alladin's huge genie and Buddy Douglas as a tiny mouse contribute much to the fun.

Mr. Kollmar has defied tradition by refusing to have the conventional finales. Both curtains descend upon a stage peopled by only a couple of players. Whether this departure will satisfy musical comedy patrons would appear doubtful, but the opening night audience was well disposed.

'Dream With Music'

Shubert Theater — Richard Kollmar presents "Dream With Music," book by Sidney Sheldon, Dorothy Kilgallen, and Ben Roberts, music by Clay Warnick, lyrics by Edward Eager, choregraphy by George Balanchine, costumes by Miles White, settings by Stewart Chaney, staged by Mr. Kollmar. Beginning April 17, 1944. The cast:

Schéhérazade	Vera Zorina
Sultan	Robert Brink
Jasmin	June Knight
Mispah	Marcella Howard
Hispah	Janie Janvier
Rispah	Lois Barnes
Tispah	Donna Devel
Pispah	Jane Hetherington
Kispah	Lucille Barnes
Wazier	Alex Rotov
Sinbad	Leonard Elliott
Astraken	David Morris
Aladdin	Ronald Graham
Genie	Dave Ballard
Sand Diviner	Ralph Bunker
Mrs. Sinbad	Betty Allen
The Twins	Lois and Lucille Barnes
Dan	Peter Birch
Night	Sunny Rice

Pension Fund Concert

Bach's Mass in B minor will close the Boston Symphony Orchestra season, which is Dr. Koussevitzky's twentieth as conductor. The Mass will be given on Sunday, April 30, in Symphony Hall, for the benefit of the orchestra's Pension Fund. The presentation will be in two sessions —from 4:30 to 6 p. m., and from 8:330 to 10 p. m. The combined choruses of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, will take part. The soloists will be Rose Dirman, soprano; Hertha Glaz, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Robert Hall Collins, bass.

Apeda

Robert Pitkin

In the Gilbert and Sullivan company coming to the Boston Opera House Monday.

Vandamm

Katharine Cornell

In "Lovers and Friends," coming to the Plymouth Monday

© Vitagraph

Ida Lupino

Starring in "In Our Time," film coming Wednesday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Exhibition at Paine's

The Boston Business Men's Art Club is holding its seventeenth annual exhibition at the Paine Furniture Company on Arlington Street. Nearly eleven dozen pictures are shown.

This exhibition has a slogan which puts it into proper stride, "The Men Who Paint for Fun." Inasmuch as professional painters put their maximum energies into their handiwork, picture-making for them is no playful undertaking. We should not consequently compare the procedure of the former with the latter; each should be judged within its own boundaries.

Businessmen who paint aim primarily to escape from routine, noise, the pressure of the office. It is no surprise that they favor the country or seashore, and it is characteristic that they paint themes that express repose, forgetfulness, and happy reminiscence. They cultivate a technique that carries them along. Many have attended an art class, and some have had a formal art training, long since abandoned. A few are real primitives, relying entirely upon inner resourcefulness, and working without any knowledge of rules of composition, perspective, balance, rhythm.

Among the exhibitors are: Arthur Lindquist, Augustus Robinson, K. D. Wilson, Jacob Greenleaf, Alfred Rasmussen, Filip Lundstrum, Sherwood Blodgett, E. A. Dow, John H. Hill, Theodore Jobin, Dr. Samuel Greenberg, Ormond Clisham, Charles O. Bourne, Albert Ferguson, Edmond Dussossoit.

D. A.

To Do Shakespeare Play

Seats are now on sale for the Tributary Theater production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The production is being directed by Eliot Duvey and the Mendelssohn score of the play will be conducted by Harry Ellis Dickson. Reservations may be had by calling Ken. 3324, or mail orders are received at 739 Boylston Street. The production opens April 27 at New England Mutual Hall.

Cambridge Concert

The final concert in the Cambridge series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place in Sanders Theater on Thursday evening, April 20, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The program will consist of Haydn's Symphony in G major, No. 88; Debussy's Three Symphonic Sketches "The Sea," and the Second Symphony by Rachmaninoff in E minor.

'Pick Up Girl' Saturday

The opening date of "Pick Up Girl," new play about juvenile delinquency coming to the Wilbur, has been changed to Saturday evening of this week. It had previously been set for Tuesday of next week.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Ceinwen Rowlands. Welsh Songs. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Review. CVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—"The Children's Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:18 p. m.—"The Brain's Trust." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Musical Comedy of Twenties In Revised Form at Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

Musical shows in Boston are likely to be in the try-out stage with New York just around the corner. "A Connecticut Yankee," which came last evening to the Colonial, is a double exception to that rule.

In the first place, it is a revival and revision of the Herbert Fields-Richard Rogers-Lorenz Hart musical comedy of 1927; and in the second place it has a considerable run in New York to its credit. It comes here on tour under the accolade of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Perhaps it is not quite of the caliber that might be expected from such distinguished auspices. But who would be too critical about such things with warm weather almost here—we hope—and still another play to be found to complete the list?

* * *

It's good fun, after a slow start and a tendency toward those cheap innuendoes which so often in musical shows pass for a kind of counterfeit humor. The production and the costumes are attractive. The music is pleasant and could be even more agreeable if the brasses in the orchestra would somewhat restrain their enthusiasm. The lyrics are bright and lively. There is brisk dancing. The principal members of the company from Dick Foran and Vivienne Segal down play their roles with a good-natured zest which is hard to resist, and no one in the audience last evening seemed much in a mood for resistance.

Considerable change has been made in the original material to bring it up to date. The hero is now a naval officer, celebrating his approaching wedding though with not so much pleasure as might be expected, when he receives a sturdy tap on the head from his irate fiancée which carries him back in a dream to the days of King Arthur and the Round Table. The business of his awakening to find a knight prodding him with a lance is still there, and so is the total eclipse of the sun by which he manages to extricate himself from the toils of Merlin. Once more this hero, who must have a better understanding than most of us of the mechanical marvels around us, introduces all sorts of improvements in the court of King Arthur. But now they include such up-to-date gadgets as a walkie-talkie radio and a jeep.

As with the plot so with the songs, innovations have been provided. Everyone who saw the earlier show will remember "My Heart Stood Still" and "Thou Swell," which are still among the best of the numbers. But "This Is My Night to Howl," "Ye Lunchtime Follies," and "The Camelot Samba" hardly sound like the 1920's. One of the unmistakable hits is "To Keep My Love Alive," an ironic patter song skillfully sung by Miss Segal as the villainous Morgan le Fay. And "On a Desert Island" with Vera-Ellen, Chester Stratton, and Jere McMahon to provide a lively dance trio, almost stops the show.

* * *

Vera-Ellen and Mr. McMahon, who are the principal dancers, have a couple of other numbers which also are well done. But this is not primarily a dancing show.

Mr. Foran is an excellent choice for the title role. He is big, cheerful, has an easy manner, and does not take himself too seriously. His style suits admirably the half-bantering mood of the entertainment, with its mixture of modern slang and archaic language, and its comic jumble of anachronisms. Mimi Berry makes a bright little ingenue, both in the modern introduction and in the Round Table scenes. Robert Chisholm is a blustering King Arthur, and A. J. Herbert is an amusing low comedy Merlin.

'A Connecticut Yankee'

At the Colonial—New version of the musical comedy, based on Mark Twain's story, presented by Richard Rodgers as the fifth play of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series. Book by Herbert Fields, music by Mr. Rodgers, lyrics by Lorenz Hart. Production by Nat Karson, directed by John C. Wilson. The cast:

Sir Kay, the Seneschal	Robert Byrn
Martin	Dick Foran
The Demoiselle Alisande la Courtelloise	Mimi Berry
Arthur, King of Britain	Robert Chisholm
Merlin	A. J. Herbert
Queen Guinevere	Virginia Reed
Sir Launcelot of the Lake	Stuart Casey
Sir Galahad	Chester Stratton
Angela	Janet Joy
Queen Morgan le Fay	Vivienne Segal
Sir Gawain	Jere McMahon
Mistress Evelyn La Rondelle	Vera-Ellen
First Knight	Lester Freedman

Christian Science Program April 23

The next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series will be broadcast on Sunday, April 23, 1944, at 10:31 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The Universal Search For God."

Music, supplied by the "Radio Chapel" Quartet, will include the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "Why Search the Future and the Past?" No. 391; "Still, Still With Thee When Purple Morning Breaketh," No. 317; "Abide With Me; Fast Falls the Eventide," No. 8; and "Eternal Mind the Potter Is," No. 51.

This program will originate from Station WOR, New York City. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

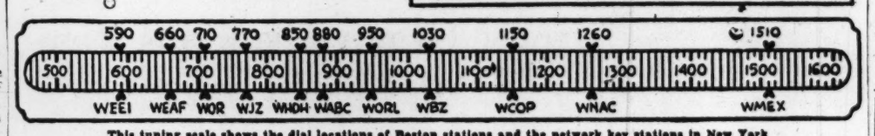
WGTR: Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Jose Morand's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Count Basie's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; R. Scott's Orch.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Harry James' Orch.
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Garden: Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Yankees baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	'Dick Tracy'; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Chick Carter'; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Industrial talk	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones"	'Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	'The Symphonette,' with	Ronald Colman, "The	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable; "Bureau of
7:45 Hour: songs; or	M. Piastro, conductor	Jarvis Bay Goes Down"	Jose Morand's Orch.	Child Accounting"
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, News	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy; or.; News	guest, Chas. Laughton	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax talk
9:00 Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Barbara Stanwyck	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30 Report to Nation;	Bob Wills' Orchestra	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air;	"Music Hour"
9:45 Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	R. Drummond; others;	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Presidential candidates	News service
10:15 "Untitled"	W. Lang; Dance orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Count Basie's Orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.
10:30 Phillip Murray	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:45 Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice. Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Romance; drama;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Friedell	Day's End; music
11:45 "Jane Eyre"	Dance orch.; News	Music You Want	Weissman, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Musical Pgm.; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Hints	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons";	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines";	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady";	'Sweet River'; drama	'Lora Lawton'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Highland Songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Little Joe Fingers"	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	Yankee House Party	Profession, Wom's Club
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Backhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Rakov's Or.; pianist	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 "The Guiding Light"	Entertainment's program		Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	"Curtain Time"
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15 'Caribbean' drama	Dramatic sketch	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Drama; Depi of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	cation; speaker; orch.	'Right to Happiness'	Yankees baseball game	"Kick Conga"
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	'Juke Box Serenade";	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; Dolly Dawn's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30 Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Garry Clinton's Orch.
4:45 Int. Labor Conf.	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 'Follies'; Evelyn	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Yankees baseball game	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	'Jerry and Sky'	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	A. C. Gerness; "War"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbit; Parade	WAVES Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Port Embarkation Band	'Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Harry, commentat.	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls; The	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00 F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Schu-
9:15 Major Bowes	Network program	Bonita Granville	'Return of Nick Carter'	mann's Symphony No 3
9:30 Jack Carson Show;	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy, drama;	Classical Album; Schu-
9:45 Walter Huston	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Angel in Paris"	mann's Symphony No 3
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15 "Carmen"	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30 Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music; speaker	Local sports
10:45 Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Stone's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orch.
11:30 Symphonet Orch.;	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins pre-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Bernard Herrmann	Dance Orch.; News	sents: "Our Town"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

Music

Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, Cambridge—Longy School of Music Faculty Concert. E. Power Biggs, organist. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Junior High School, Reading—Concert by the Reading Symphony Orchestra. Samuel A. W. Peck, conductor. Robert Hall Collins, baritone. 8:15.

Hero Marlborough Street—Concert by the Junior League Orchestra of Boston, Peggy Stuart, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture-recital on this week's Symphony program by Nicolas Slonimsky. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Great Mr. Handel," Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:17. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.

Kenmore—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard, 3, 6:10, 9:50. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Snow White," 8:46, 10:57 a. m., 1:08, 3:19, 5:30, 7:41, 9:52.

Metropolitan—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:07, 2:14, 4:21, 6:28, 8:35, 10:42. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Modern—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Girl," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:15.

Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. Stage Show. 11:01 a. m., 1:33, 4:05, 6:37, 9:09.

Scollay—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Keep 'em Sailing," Lucky Cowboy. "Mountain Anglers," Popular Science. "Visiting St. Louis," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"The Battle of Russia," "Fitzpatrick Visits St. Louis." "Popular Science Review," "Two Cartoons," "Camera Views of Florida," "War Correspondents," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:24, 9:25. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Beacon—"Lady, Let's Dance," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. 1:30, 7:45.

Cambridge—Central Square: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Million Dollar Kids," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 2, 8.

University: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Dorchester—Dorchester: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Danger! Women at Work," Patsy Kelly.

Codman Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1:45, 8.

Everett—Capitol: "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7, 9:39. "The Lodger," George Sanders. 3:15, 8:07.

Park: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. "Battle of Tarawa," Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 8.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 2:30, 8:15. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:58, 5:07, 8:16. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 3:06, 6:15, 9:04.

Mystic: "Ravaged Earth"; documentary. 1:55, 4:55, 7:15, 9:45. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters, Patric Knowles. 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

Strand: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 3:05, 8:20. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:52, 7:52. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 3:06, 9:02.

Orpheum: "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 2:05, 7:50. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:05, 8:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Hat in Check Honey," Grace MacDonald, Leon Errol. 1:30, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis.

Fellsway: "Heat's On," Mae West. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "She's for Me," David Bruce.

**NAT

Big U. S. Air Force Strikes Berlin—Sevastopol Defense Stiffens

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Continued from Page 1

of widespread air battles over Germany between Nazi and attacking fighters, indicating that the combined American assault force may have numbered 2,000 planes.

At the same time, Liberator bombers blasted again at the Pas-de-Calais "invasion coast" of France.

"Very strong forces" of fighter planes accompanied the Berlin raiders, it was announced.

RAF Mosquito bombers blasted the Rhineland city of Cologne during the night.

The British Air Ministry announced that one plane was lost during the night operatons, which also included mine-laying operations.

Allied Mediterranean Air Forces, meanwhile, completed 72 hours of incessant hammering of the enemy's Balkan supply lines as Wellingtons and Liberators smashed at the Plovdiv rail yards, 85 miles southeast of Sofia, the Bulgarian Capital.

It was the third straight day and night that Italy-based bomber fleets carried the major share of the load in the two-way air squeeze on Hitler's Europe, although the Mosquito thrust at Cologne followed a daylight blow at enemy installations in Northern France which broke a three-day lull for heavy bombers based in Britain.

The attack on Plovdiv came on the heels of daylight smashes at rail targets at Sofia and Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and plane plants and an airdrome in the Belgrade area by Fortresses and Liberators.

Like Sofia and Belgrade, Plovdiv, which is Bulgaria's second city, is on the route of the Orient Express main line through the Balkans to the Dardanelles.

A Stockholm dispatch quoted advices from Switzerland as saying that Romanian railroad and oil-field workers were fleeing their jobs by the hundreds as a result of the heavy air attacks. Bucharest was described as without water and electricity and 40 per cent of its population was said to have been evacuated.

A London dispatch to the Polish Telegraph Agency, quoting the Polish Underground radio, said that an American bombing raid on Poznan, in Western Poland, last week, had severely damaged the former Cegielski locomotive factory, one of the biggest in Europe.

General Lentaigne To Lead Chindits

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, April 19

Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne, a former Brigadier commanding a column of Chindits, air-borne troops who are fighting behind the Japanese lines in Burma, has been appointed to succeed the late Maj. Gen. Orde Charles Wingate, who organized the Chindits and led them on a spectacular raid into the Burma jungles.

General Lentaigne was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in June, 1942, for services in Burma.

Russia:

Two Soviet Armies Close on Sevastopol

Two big Russian armies were reported nearing a juncture in the outskirts of Sevastopol for a final onslaught against an Axis garrison barricaded in the streets after failing to effect a large-scale evacuation from the burning city.

The Vichy Radio, quoting a German report, said "the battle for Sevastopol has commenced," with very heavy fighting taking place in the fortified region of the town.

Front dispatches said that Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's independent Maritime Army was moving downhill on the city from the southeast after cracking a 2,200-foot mountain position known as Baidar Gate in a drive that swept up a road junction 12 miles from Sevastopol and five miles from Balaklava, scene of the famed "Charge of the Light Brigade."

This force, moving through dense mine fields, was expected to link up at any hour with Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukraine Army, already filtering through Sevastopol's barricades from the north, dispatches said.

The Vichy radiocast asserted that the German-Romanian withdrawal toward the southwest of the Crimean Peninsula was "being effected in perfect order and in complete accordance with German plans. Generals Tolbukhin and Yeremenko have not succeeded, in spite of all their efforts and numerical superiority, in enveloping the German retreating formations and cutting them off from the rear as they had hoped to do."

All reports from the front including those from correspondents who have flown night and day over Sevastopol, indicated that the German Command has not been able to accomplish a Dunkirk scale evacuation, although in the past few days the trapped Axis troops tried to get out of the battered port on any kind of craft they could find, throwing caution to the wind as cannonading Russian guns echoed over the city and bombers raked the docks.

Thousands of Troops Stranded in City

The dispatches estimated that thousands of Germans and Romanians were stranded on the docks of Sevastopol, while others, fighting a determined rear-guard action in the suburbs, were pouring machine-gun fire on Red Army engineers clearing barbed-wire and stone barricades as well as felled trees and mined trenches barring the way into the city proper. Inside the city, Axis troops were said to have thrown everything they could find into the streets.

Meanwhile, the Red Air Force's heavy blows at the Romanian Danubian port of Galati on April 16 was reported to have left many fires and much destruction in the big sprawling port, adding to the fears of the Romanians who are well aware that one Red Army is gathering on the Bessarabia plains, west of Odessa for the shortest route to Bucharest.

A Soviet communiqué said that from 1,600 to 2,000 Germans were killed on the mainland in a fight for extension of the Russian bridgehead on the west bank of the Dnestr River in the Tighina area 36 miles southeast of Chisinau and about 115 miles northeast of bombed Galati.

Italy:

German Attack At Anzio Repulsed

Allied troops fought their way back into an outpost on the western flank of the Anzio beachhead and repulsed a strong German raid north of Cassino after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, Allied headquarters in Italy announced.

The beachhead troops took six prisoners in regaining the lost position about four miles from the coast.

The Allies suffered some casualties in repulsing the raid on one of their forward positions in the Terelle area, about four miles north of Cassino. Some of the German artillery harassing Allied troops in Cassino is located behind Terelle and the opposing armies watch each other warily in that mountain sector.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Resist Strong Attacks

Renewed German attempts to wipe out the Yugoslav Partisans have brought fierce fighting in Eastern Bosnia and Montenegro, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

The radiocast communiqué said the Nazis using "strong forces," were meeting stout resistance near Zvornik in Bosnia while in Montenegro they were attacking heavily with the aid of Chetniks and Albanian Quislings.

Knox Says:

Kurile Invasion Slated for Future

Invasion of a part of the Japanese Kurile Island chain reaching north from the enemy homeland may be expected. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said.

Asked at a news conference whether it was likely that the United States would attempt to take that island group in the North Pacific, he replied: "Sometime, sure, but nobody knows when."

The discussion was prompted by the increasing regularity of American bombing raids on islands in the chain which extends from the Japanese mainland north to the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula.

Among the bases which have been struck frequently there, particularly in the past five days, is Matsuwa, less than 500 miles from the mainland of Japan. Other bases frequently bombed from the air are Chimusu, Paramushiro, northernmost of the group, and Onekotan.

Secretary Knox, discussing the war in the Pacific, said that the developments have been confined to bombardment of the Kuriles and continuing aerial assaults on enemy positions cut off from supplies in the Eastern Marshalls, and the regular bombings of the enemy bases in the Caroline Island group including Truk and Ponape.

He said the Japanese evidently were "trying their best to get some supplies" into the isolated bases in the eastern part of the mid-Pacific Marshalls, but "without much success." From 6 to 10 barges a day are being sunk as they attempt to run supplies into the bases," he said.

By a Staff Artist

Vise Tightens on Sevastopol

Despite suddenly increased German resistance, two Soviet armies are pushing steadily into Sevastopol, the last bit of Crimean territory still held by Axis troops. Arrows show approximate positions of two converging forces.

India:

Allies Advance In Imphal Area

Allied forces carrying the fight to the Japanese invaders northeast of the Plain of Imphal have scored advances and still are "making satisfactory progress," an Allied communiqué announced in Kandy, Ceylon.

Presumably this offensive was directed against one of the three original strong columns of Japanese which invaded India last month, although the communiqué did not give the location of the fighting.

On the southern sector of the Imphal front, Allied forces drove the Japanese out of one position near the track to Silchar, but the enemy counterattacked and fighting still is going on, the communiqué added. In this area, the infiltrating Japanese are striving for possession of the Bishenpur-Silchar track, an alternative land route connecting with the American-operated Bengal-Assam railroad, Allied lifeline to Burma-China operations.

Sharp fighting broke out on the Kohima-Dimapur Road northwest of Imphal where Allied troops, holding positions which the Japanese formerly had occupied, repulsed enemy counterattacks, the communiqué declared.

Here Allied forces are fighting to break up Japanese infiltrations along the main land route to the Bengal-Assam railroad.

There was "no material change" in the contested Kohima defense area, 60 miles due north of Imphal, the communiqué said.

Chinese troops in North Burma continued their advance down the Mogaung Valley in their drive on Myitkyina, main Japanese base, forcing an entry into the Japanese strong point of Warazup, which is 25 miles northwest of Mogaung.

Allied aviation continued to harass and bomb enemy airfields, installations, and concentrations throughout the Burma area. For the second time in three days, American long-range fighters struck at the Japanese airfield at Heho, Central Burma, destroying some 17 fighters and damaging two in the air.

The communique disclosed that three days ago American heavy bombers of the 10th Air Force attacked Japanese shipping at Port Blair in the strategically important Andaman Islands off the coast of Burma, scoring near misses on three motor vessels, and destroying one enemy fighter and damaging two which attempted to intercept.

Pacific:

Allied air and ground forces reported new successes in their offensives against Japanese bases along the New Guinea coast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué told of a heavy bombing attack on Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, where airdromes were blasted and supply installations, jetties, and a coastal vessel were left blazing. The raid April 16 was the latest of recent smashing blows at this base.

Australian ground fighters, who captured Bogadjim April 13, have progressed two miles along the 18-mile road northward to Madang, without encountering enemy opposition, Australian Imperial Headquarters reported. It appeared that the Japanese were evacuating the area, officers said.

Early reports said more than 200 tons of explosives were dropped in the raid on Hollandia, but officers at headquarters said they believed final reports would show much more, to add to the 1,500 tons which have plastered the base in the accelerated punches delivered since April 1.

The Allied toll of enemy planes on the ground and in the air at Hollandia has been heavy, and no interception was encountered aloft April 16. Fliers reported that even the antiaircraft fire was light.

Army planes put 38 tons of bombs onto three islands in Japan's Truk atoll in a dawn attack April 16, a Pacific Fleet communiqué from Washington said. Only one enemy plane was in the air at the time of the attack and this aircraft did not attempt to intercept the American planes dropping bombs on Dublon, Fefan, and Moen Islands.

Two Liberators from the group which bombed the Truk targets raided Ponape Island.

On the previous day, single Navy planes hit three islands near Ponape, and Navy and Army bombers kept up attacks on enemy-held atolls in the Marshalls.

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House Group Abandons Plan To Put 4-F's in Labor Corps

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee today abandoned plans for special legislation to force 4-F's into essential work through the threat of induction into Army and Navy labor battalions.

The Committee Chairman, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, announced following an executive meeting that the Committee had decided Government agencies such as Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission already had ample authority to require physically disqualified men to move into essential jobs.

The Committee acted after Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, Chairman of a subcommittee that has been studying draft policies, asserted his group had agreed that special legislation was not necessary at this time.

Compulsion Considered

The Costello group previously had recommended that the armed services and Selective Service make plans to utilize the services of all 4-F's able to work.

Legislation to force 4-F holders of nonessential jobs into Army labor battalions had been under consideration by the Costello group.

Selective Service officials have estimated there are about 3,000,000 men classified as 4-F, rejected for military service because of disabilities.

Many in War Jobs

Many of these, Mr. May said, are now in essential work and many others are willing to take war-important jobs when they find them.

Committee members pointed out that under existing authority, Selective Service may call up 4-F's for re-examination and induct for limited service any who might decline to take war or essential civilian jobs.

The action of the Committee resulted in sidetracking, at least for the present, the bill of Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut to establish special work corps composed of 4-F nonfathers.

Puerto Rico Funds Blocked in House

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 18 (AP)—The Popular Party's so-called "fundamental legislation" involving proposed special appropriations of more than $50,000,000 has been blocked for at least a year by the Lower-House coalition, according to tabulation yesterday of accomplishments of the 1944 Puerto Rico legislative session which ended April 15.

The proposals which failed to pass included $20,000,000 for purchase of lands in excess of 500 acres held by corporations, $23,000,000 for war emergency relief, and $7,000,000 for purchasing properties of the Puerto Rican Telephone Company.

The general operating budget of $32,714,175 also failed to pass, and under Puerto Rican law the same budget as last year's $22,070,865 is automatically effective.

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British Put Stiff Penalty On Instigation of Strikes

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The past year has been the war's worst for labor disputes in British coal fields, with twice as many man shifts lost from strikes as in any previous 12 months, the Minister of Fuel, Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, told the House of Commons today.

He gave these figures on the number of man shifts lost in each year ending in March, since the start of the war: To March, 1940, 730,000; 1941, 260,000; 1942, 390,000; 1943, 810,000; 1944, 1,790,000.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—In a new and drastic move today to curb wartime strikes, Britain has provided an outstanding example of how, as a wartime expedient, it can resort to government by Order in Council and departmental regulations rather than by normal legislative procedure.

Laid on the table of the House of Commons in historic Parliament Buildings today is a new regulation making instigation of strikes or lockouts illegal, and prescribing penalties up to £500 and up five years imprisonment for breach of this regulation.

This regulation becomes immediately effective. It is law today without the House of Commons having seen it before, with no voting on it, and not even a chance to discuss it.

In official parlance, the order will remain on the table in the House for 21 days and can only be annulled by "a prayer of both Houses of Parliament" which, in effect, means a petition of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Wide Support Seen

But this method of Government by Order is seen as not too autocratic when it is realized that the issue has been discussed by the Government with the Trades Union Congress and the British Employers Confederation, and the regulation is said to have their full support.

One safeguard in the new regulation provides that no prosecution for an offense of inciting to strike shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

This new measure against strikes is expected to have general public approval. Popular opinion has been showing increasing indignation over strikes, especially in the coal fields, where idleness is causing a loss of a million tons of coal already this year, was looming as a serious threat to the second front, and the whole war effort.

The strikers are now almost all back at work, and coal miners have accepted the Government plan for a four-year wage agreement. But in [illegible]e of settling the strikes the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has reached the conclusion that a number of strikes were being fomented by "a few irresponsible mischiefmakers and flatly contrary to the advice of the trade unions."

Conciliation in Danger

Not only were war plans threatened, but Mr. Bevin and trade union leaders saw their laboriously built-up system of industrial conciliation also in danger.

The new regulation contains an important provision for safeguarding the secrecy of trade-union meetings at which strikes are discussed.

A trade unionist can say what he pleases in privacy of the meeting and could advocate a strike in a meeting. But if he started a strike outside, he would be liable as an individual under the regulation.

The new regulation is limited to essential work and services for carrying on the war.

Limited to Wartime

The point of this is that as normal conditions return and services which are now essential assume a different category, the regulation will cease to operate in these cases. This procedure will avoid delay in removing the wartime emergency regulation against inciters of strikes.

Altogether, thousands of regulations and orders have been put into effect by the Government to rule wartime Britain. Parliament willingly gave such powers to the Administration when the nation was in danger. But a vigilant eye is kept on how such exceptional powers are used.

There have been repeated parliamentary protests against certain emergency measures. Some regulations have been withdrawn in consequence. But most of all, Parliament and the public are on the alert to insure removal of government by regulation at the earliest possible time after the war.

Rocket Radio Plane Tested by Germans

By Reuters

Stockholm, April 18

The Germans are experimenting with a rocket-driven plane directed by radio from the ground on the Island of Bornholm, according to Danish reports received here.

At first the Germans used models, but now they are experimenting with full-sized planes, the reports added. They have not had much success so far. Several times planes have been seen to crash. One fell to the ground with a violent explosion which damaged farm buildings and was audible at some distance.

Refrigeration Not New

The theory of refrigeration for preserving food was first expressed in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Germans Living in Sweden Warned on Showing Gloom

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (AP)—Germans living in Sweden were warned by an official Nazi magazine yesterday against any showing of weakness or despondency in the present German situation.

Those displaying such tendencies, the magazine said, would be regarded in the same light as deserting soldiers.

The publication, Der Deutsche in Sweden, is edited for Stockholm's Germany colony by Theodor Boettiger, the Voelkischer Beobachter's Nazi correspondent in Stockholm.

Herr Boettiger criticized Germans abroad who might think they "can remain only witnesses" to events inside Germany "in the great German defensive front."

"We are in a neutral land occupying a sector against which the enemy is directing his nerve offensive with particular force," he wrote.

"This front must be held with the same determination and doggedness as any front sector of war. If the enemy succeeds in penetrating in the least it is an additional burden for our war front. We must spare our fighting front and homeland that at all costs."

British Airways to Seek Latin-American Routes

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Lord Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and just returned from a world trip, said yesterday his Corporation did not intend to compete for postwar trans-Pacific routes, but would seek Latin-American routes.

He said the chief interest in the Pacific would be local services in the Empire.

Portugal's Food Shortage Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 18—Neutral Portugal is feeling the increasing tempo of the war in increasing shortages of food and supplies.

Owing to the coal shortage in Britain, for example, Portugal cannot henceforth receive coal supplies on the scale which is considered normal and which, even during wartime, has reached the figure of 30,000 tons monthly.

At the same time, owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies of grain from the United States and Canada, bread rationing in this country has been inaugurated for the first time.

Potatoes Scarce

In Lisbon last week, despite the official allowance of a pound of potatoes per head, they have been virtually unobtainable. Olive oil for cooking is now rationed down to three quarters of a liter per month, and soap to 400 grams, while one pound of rice and two pounds of codfish per month do not go very far for working families.

Meanwhile, reports of the recent arrival of a German economic delegation here to settle tin and wolfram problems appear to have no foundation in fact, apart from the return of one economic expert who has been living in Portugal for a long time.

Supply Difficulties

In this sphere, also, Portugal is faced with difficulties. With fairly large quantities of German-bought wolfram stocked here awaiting transport, Portugal herself has some 8,000 tons of various metals and phosphates held up at Hendaye owing to lack of rolling stock, while 600 diesel locomotives, ordered some time ago from Germany which would largely help solve transport problems, have not been delivered.

Supply difficulties are serious for the small merchant fleet—30,000 tons of which have been lost since the war began—which is insufficient to cope with the country's needs, particularly as grain must now come all the way from Argentina, and belligerents are unwilling to sell further shipping, even at high prices.

Trade with Britain is further restricted by the fact that Portuguese vessels do not visit British ports, leaving the risks of transport to the British Merchant Marine, all of which may be required for other purposes when the second front opens.

These are some of the reasons why Portugal has officially tightened her belt and authorities have warned the public that more difficult days may well lie ahead.

Soldiers Abroad View Bonuses In Wide Range of Opinion

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 18—American soldiers in the Middle East are remarkably well informed on the various soldiers benefit and mustering out bills in Congress.

Most soldiers are quite likely to welcome the opportunity for a year of free education, for hospitalization privileges, mustering out pay, an unemployment benefit program, and for a chance to borrow money to buy a home, farm, or small business.

But, on the other hand, at this stage of the war, many are just as likely to regard the handing out of heavy bonuses up to $5,000 per man as no more than a loan which they will be paying back to their Government later as future taxpayers. Many also will ask how well the Treasury could stand this drain.

These are impressions gained by this correspondent, following close scrutiny of editorials in soldiers' publications here, and casual conversation with many young men in this area. But it must be emphasized that most soldiers here are special troops.

Other War Recalled

Front-line soldiers, who have faced enemy fire, may see the bonus prospect in a different light, and there is no guarantee, of course, that these young men, when they return, will be any less eager for bonus legislation than were their fathers of World War I.

At present, however, the central concern of almost every soldier when he thinks ahead to mustering out is whether there is a job waiting for him when he gets home.

The view that many of the soldiers would look askance at a big postwar bonus may come as a surprise to many on the home front who have read of the measures proposed in Congress for a $35,000,000,000 bonus. Middle East troops have kept abreast of what is happening on the mustering out front through news items in their newspapers, Yank and Stars and Stripes.

Is Enterprise Gone?

It is possible that the sane attitude of the soldiers here regarding making the Treasury a postwar grabbag would encourage those who have wondered if the American youth have retained the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance after long years of depression and WPA.

It is possible that the hue and cry which went up when veterans of World War I requested a two billion dollar bonus made an impression on potential veterans of World War II. Among present-day troops are men who, as young collegiates, have hurled satire at the granting of a bonus in 1938.

Today's alert ambitious young soldier chiefly wants postwar help in getting a job and taking up his civilian life where he left off.

The Times Asks Peace Aims

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—An editorial in The Times, of London, suggested today that it is time for the British to come forth with an authoritative statement on peace aims.

"It is not enough to know what we are fighting to destroy," the newspaper said. "The belligerent temper of the fighting nations, the attitude of the neutrals, the powers of resistance of the enemy can all at this critical moment be powerfully influenced in the direction of victory by a clear view of what the United Nations mean to build in place of Hitler's catastrophic 'New Order.'

"The essential thing to remember is that many of the most recalcitrant problems will become comparatively easy to solve if the nations . . . can agree upon a policy of expansion and full employment and will undertake to pursue it in active co-operation with one another.

"Britain can claim long experience and a fund of accumulated knowledge relevant to all these questions. It is time this experience and this knowledge were used not only in discussions between Governments but also in giving that lead to public opinion for which it is manifestly more than ready."

Brewster Sees Hope In Dewey Selection

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R) of Maine, said last night that "the finger of destiny" points at Thomas E. Dewey, whom he described as "the hope of responsible Republican administration."

Senator Brewster told approximately 900 Union League members that the New York Governor's racket-busting experience would help him clean the "augean stables in Washington" after an "unbossed campaign."

The meeting was attended by a number of Republican leaders, including Joseph N. Pew, Jr., and Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brewster credited Mr. Dewey with bringing "order out of the chaos of New Deal maladministration in New York" and urged that he be "afforded a larger forum."

$6,422,150 War Bonds To Hear Toscanini Music

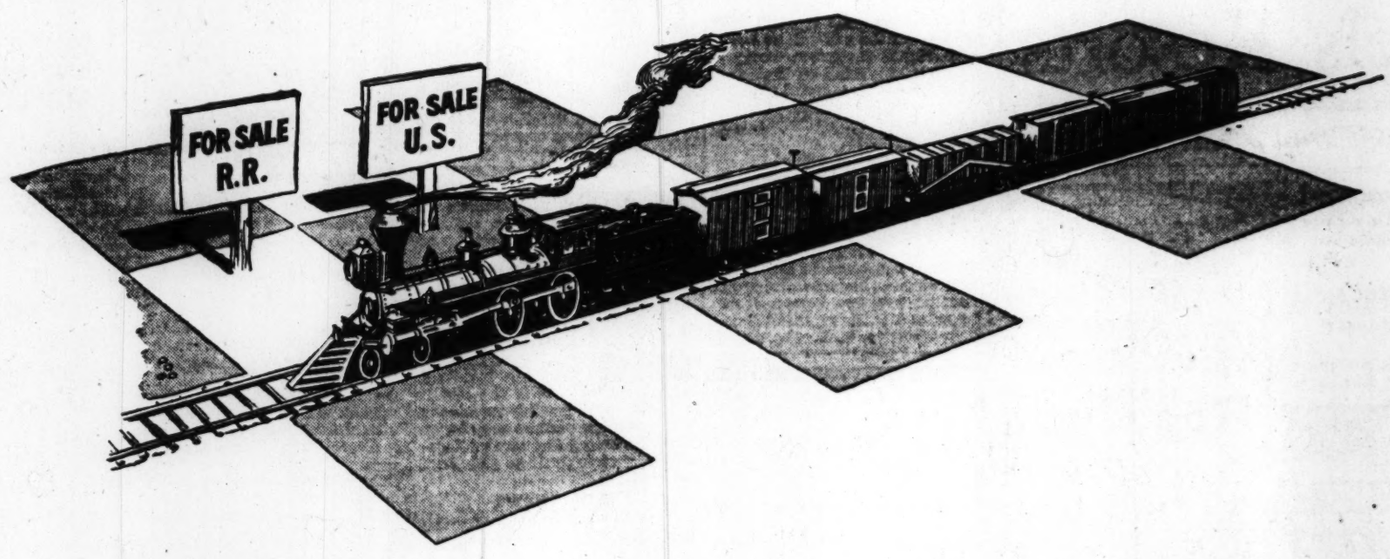
NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Music lovers have purchased $6,422,150 in War Bonds to hear Arturo Toscanini and the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall tonight.

The performance, sponsored by the Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, will mark Mr. Toscanini's first public appearance in New York this year.

Proceeds of the Bonds will be used to build two Liberty Ships and two Flying Fortresses.

The Railroad "Land Grant"

as seen by Santa Fe



★*To speed the settling of the West, our nation wanted railroads pushed across great unsettled areas to develop rich but distant regions and to bind the country together for military and other reasons.*

In the 1850's and 1860's, to encourage railroads to push their tracks into the undeveloped territory, Congress granted the odd sections on each side of the track to the railroads, with certain "strings" attached, and these grants varied in depth up to several miles.

The even sections retained by the government were for the most part sold to settlers at a substantial increase in price.

The Land Grant policy was very helpful in getting the railroads started in those early days. BUT . . .

Isn't it out of date today?

In return for their Land Grants, the railroads were required, for all time to come, to haul government passengers, freight, and mail at rates far below those applicable to ordinary traffic.

Since the Land Grants were made, railroads have paid out in reduced rates on government traffic many times the amount they have received from these Land Grants.

In the case of the Santa Fe, here are the figures: *In more than 80 years which have elapsed since the Land Grants were made, Santa Fe's net realization from these lands has been about $23,000,000. In 1943 alone, the government received from Santa Fe, in the form of rate reductions, approximately $40,000,000.*

Many governmental agencies as well as private shipper groups are convinced that the time has arrived for the entire repeal of these burdensome Land Grant requirements.

SANTA FE SYSTEM LINES

Serving California and the Southwest

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Santa Fe

Manager Joe Cronin Optimistic as Season Opens at Fenway

American League Rivals Hope for Yankee Slump

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Diplomatically avoiding, like every other manager, direct predictions on the American League pennant race, Joe Cronin nevertheless dropped a distinct hint of optimism today as his Red Sox staged a local inaugural with the New York Yankees at Fenway Park.

The skipper tipped his hand, as they like to say in the dugout, by smiling slyly when informed that the so-called experts had relegated the Boston club to sixth place or lower in a pre-season poll.

"Sixth or lower, eh? Well, who am I to question the judgment of the experts?" was Cronin's only comment.

One Newcomer

However, a check of late 1943 Red Sox box scores reveals the interesting fact that, actually, Cronin had only one new face in there against the Yankees this afternoon, and that new member was a decided improvement over the lone departed man. Bob Johnson, a slugger of considerable reputation, was pounding the Fenway sod in place of Tony Lupien, who now draws his pay from the Phillies. Such boys as George Metkovich, Leon Culberson and Ford Garrison saw enough experience in '43 to be classed today as veterans.

True to form, a majority of the boys in press row are picking the Yankees to repeat, chiefly because they won the flag and World Series a year ago. But there is a strong suspicion along the East coast that this latest Joe McCarthy machine has several screws loose. The Braves, who played an exhibition with the champs, call their infield one of the poorest in the history of the majors.

Two Tomorrow

Thus, if this talk surrounding the Yankees is based on a solid foundation, the morale of all other American League teams will get a lift, the Red Sox included. If the Yanks get away to a bad start, the mad scramble to dethrone them may be one of the most thrilling in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

This Red Sox-Yankee series continues tomorrow, the holiday, with a morning game at 10:30 o'clock and an afternoon contest at 3:30. This gives fans plenty of time to watch the B. A. A. marathon in between. George Woods pitches the 10:30 affair for Cronin. Emmett O'Neill starts in the afternoon.

As this was written, nobody had heard from Tex Hughson. But the Texan can be expected at any moment and he may come in ready to pitch.

More Punch

As the Bob Coleman managed Braves went after the Giants at the Polo Grounds this afternoon in their National League opener, Bob's theme was punch and more punch. With this idea in mind, he benched Connie Ryan and planted Frenchy Gladu at third base when Charley Workman returned to his old spot in right field. This shift did not come as a complete surprise, as Coleman has liked Gladu from the very beginning of training. Frenchy, as a matter of fact, was hitting cleanup.

Finally giving up on his earlier experiment, Coleman moved Tommy Holmes back to center field and started Butch Nieman in left. Butch, apparently, lacked something in the middle pasture.

On the heels of Kirby Farrell's outright release to Indianapolis comes word of Hank Lehman's shift to the same club. He is an infielder.

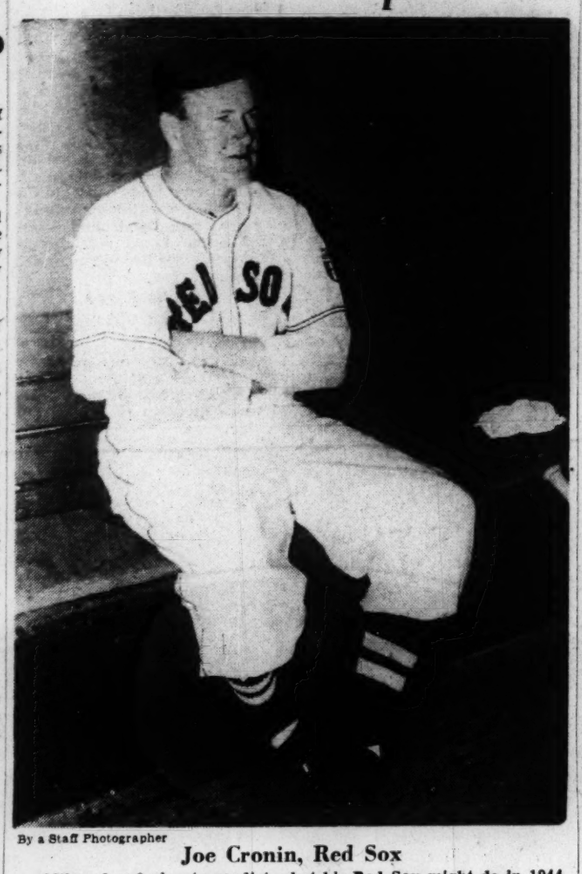
* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow Jim Tobin starts against the Giants . . . Coleman will use Nate Andrews, who according to himself is now "slim enough to hide behind (Clyde) Kluttz," in the Thursday series final at the Polo Grounds . . . Thursday is an open date here . . . The Braves make their home debut on Friday with the Phillies . . . Joe McCarthy did not come over with the Yankees last night . . . Art Fletcher was in charge of the team.

Eddie Shore Fined

TORONTO, April 18 (AP)—Eddie Shore, coach and manager of the Buffalo Bisons in the American Hockey League, yesterday was fined $100 and costs or two months on two charges of violating oil control regulations. He paid the fine.

Sox Boss at Opener



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Cronin, Red Sox

Although refusing to predict what his Red Sox might do in 1944 American League pennant race, Cronin nevertheless was quietly optimistic this afternoon as his Boston club opened against the New York Yankees at Fenway Park. Joe is shown above in his role of bench manager.

Quantity Low, Quality High In Marathon Race Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The field is slim—only 80 entries announced as of today—and some of the regular entrants are busy on other fields, but all this does not detract from the annual thrill attending the Boston Athletic Association's annual Patriots' Day classic, the Marathon race from Hopkinton to Exeter Street in Boston.

Despite the slim handfull that will answer the roll call at Lucky Rock Manor tomorrow, ready to start the long grind on the dot of noon, there are several runners whose appearance does much to make up in quality what the field lacks in quantity.

Cote Defending

There are Gerry Cote, the defending champion from Montreal who will be seeking his third laurel wreath; Johnny Kelley, formerly of Arlington, who won once and who has come in second six times since as he just failed to add a second win; and Tarzan Brown, the enigmatic Narragansett Indian from Westerly, R. I., who usually either runs away from the field as he did in 1936 and 1939 or who just does not bother to finish.

That completes the list of former winners, but in addition to these three are several other distance stars who have come close to breaking the tape on more than one occasion.

Farrar Heads List

Heading the list is Seaman Clayton Farrar of the Coast Guard, who has won everything in sight this spring. He defeated selected fields in the North Medford, Cathedral, and Reddish runs and is favored in some quarters for the Unicorn event. Freddie McGlone, the National Marathon champion from Roxbury who was third a year ago, will bear watching, as will Lloyd Bairstow of Kennebunkport, Maine, Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Tony Madeiros of Medford, Bill Steiner of New York, and Lloyd Evans of Montreal.

It is hard to estimate the number of spectators who will line the route as it twists from Hopkinton through Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, the Newtons, and Brookline, but if the day is fair and warm possibly more than half a million persons may be on hand, including the usual delegation of cheering college girls from Wellesley.

De Mar Absent

One distressing angle to this year's race will be the absence of the always-popular Clarence De Mar, who finds himself with too many jobs to have any time for road racing. For the first time in more than three decades officials will miss the familiar, "Where's De Mar?" cry, which usually came before the question, "Who's leading?"

On the line for the boys to shoot at will be the course record of two hours, 26 minutes, and 51 and one-fifth seconds, set two years ago by Milkman Joe Smith of Medford. As usual the course will cover the traditional Marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. With the race starting at noon, the runners should be heading up Exeter Street to the finish line at Boston University's Soden Building somewhere in the vicinity of 2:30 p. m.

Sailors to Play Army in Football

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 18 (AP)—The United States Coast Guard Academy today announced that a game against Army at West Point had been added to its previously released 1944 football schedule, which includes games with Yale, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, and Brown, and it also announced an ambitious basketball schedule for 1945.

The Coast Guard-Army football game is set for Oct. 21, a week before the Sailors meet Holy Cross.

The 13-game basketball schedule includes a contest with Virginia Military Institute in Boston Garden. The schedule:

Jan. 6—Yale; 10—Connecticut at Storrs; 17—Trinity; 17—Yale at New Haven; 20—Wesleyan; 24—Brown at Providence, R. I.; 27—Army at West Point, N. Y.; 31—Wesleyan at Middletown.
Feb. 3—Tufts; 7—Trinity at Hartford; 10—Brown; 15—V. M. I. at Boston, and 24—Connecticut. (tentative).

To Play Dartmouth

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (AP)—Dr. Walter H. Snell, acting director of athletics at Brown University, has announced that Dartmouth will replace the Camp Endicott Seabees nine in a game listed for Aug. 19, at Providence, on Brown's summer baseball schedule.

Optimism Is Apparent As Majors Open

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—For better or for worse the major baseball leagues open their third wartime season today—a campaign that has been forecast as one of the most keenly contested in years despite, or rather because of, draft uncertainties.

If the weatherman is kind, some 125,000 persons are expected to witness the eight scheduled games in the American and National loops, each complete with band music and other traditional first-day ceremonies.

Far Short

This is far short of prewar opening day crowds, but the boys in the front offices are convinced that because of the anticipated close competition, the season total attendance for both circuits will exceed the 7,714,636 of a year ago and perhaps the 8,874,755 of 1942.

The world champion New York Yankees open on the road against the Boston Red Sox, while the St. Louis Cardinals, National League champs, entertain the Pittsburgh Pirates at home, but the Washington Senators, as usual, will put on the most glamorous inaugural spectacle.

With President Roosevelt away from the White House on a brief vacation, Vice-President Wallace has assumed the role of chief thrower-outer of the first ball, a scene to be duplicated by other dignitaries at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, Detroit and Chicago.

Mack's 61st

Sharing the limelight with Vice-President Wallace at Washington will be Connie Mack, the "grand old gentleman" of the national game, who is starting his 61st season in the sport as manager of the Philadelphia Athletics. Mr. Mack thinks his A's, tailenders last year, have a chance this season and he is counting on his Luman Harris to chalk up Victory No. 1 by outpitching Johnny Niggeling.

The Cincinnati Reds, picked by sportswriters as the team likely to end St. Louis' bid for a third straight National League flag, expected the largest turnout of the day, some 27,000, to get a glimpse of the Reds and Chicago Cubs. Bucky Walters of the Reds has been nominated to oppose Hank Wyse on the mound in a battle that may duplicate last year's 1 to 0 Cincinnati triumph.

Paul "Dizzy" Trout of Detroit is the only 20-game winning pitcher of 1943 nominated to work this opening day. Some 22,000 are expected at Briggs Stadium in Detroit to watch him toil against the St. Louis Browns.

Borowy Opens

Hank Borowy, instead of Spud Chandler, is listed to pitch for the Yanks against the Red Sox, while southpaw Max Lanier, instead of big Mort Cooper, will toe the slab for the Cardinals against Pittsburgh. Rip Sewell, who won 21 games for the Pirates with his tantalizing slow ball last year, has been supplanted by a rookie, Elwin Roe.

In other games the Brooklyn Dodgers play the Phillies at Philadelphia, the Boston Braves at New York Giants, and the Cleveland Indians at Chicago White Sox. Orval Grove, the pitcher who came nearest a no-hitter in 1943, is expected to oppose southpaw Al Smith, of the Indians.

Grove, pitching against the New York Yankees, held the Bronx bombers hitless until with two out in the ninth, Joe Gordon doubled. That gave him a one-hitter, one of the 11 in both major leagues in 1943.

Roller Vanities Rank Along With Ice Skaters Now

Definitely improved over its first showing here two years ago, Roller Skating Vanities proved its right to top billing along with Ice extravaganzas as it thrilled an opening-night crowd of 7,500 at Boston Garden last night.

Although the action is slower, the roller skaters showed they have mastered most of the jumps, spins, and dance steps so popular on ice. The production numbers were well executed, beautifully costumed, and skilfully lighted.

Star of the show is lovely Gloria Nord, the California girl who was with the show when it was here before. Among the other standouts who drew their share of applause were Hugh Thomas and Lavada Simmons, Frank Wiexzner, and Madge Gardi, Dolly Durkin, Lew Testa, and Otto Eason.

The always-popular Mills Brothers were enthusiastically received, while a departure from the skating program—an exhibition of championship badminton by Ken Davidson and John Scott—proved an interesting novelty.

Roller Skating Vanities will remain at the Garden through April 23, with matinees scheduled for tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons.

Maine Schedule

ORONO, Maine (AP)—The University of Maine "civilian" baseball team will play a nine-game schedule this spring, Athletic Director T. S. Curtis has announced.

Coach Bill Kenyon has been preparing a squad of 30 baseball candidates for the following spring schedule:

April 29—Colby at Waterville.
May 6—Colby; 10—Bowdoin; 13—New Hampshire University; 18—Bowdoin at Brunswick; 19—Northeastern University at Boston; 20—Connecticut State College at Storrs (two seven-inning games); 27—Northeastern.

Numbers to Watch In Marathon Race

1—Gerry Cote, Montreal.
2—Johnny Kelley, West Acton.
3—Fred McGlone, West Roxbury.
4—Lloyd Bairstow, Coast Guard.
5—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I.
6—Don Heinicke, Baltimore, Md.
7—Willie Wiklund, New York.
8—Tony Madeiros, Medford.
27—Bill Steiner, New York.
54—Lou Young, Medford.
56—Ted Vogel, Sampson, N. Y.
65—Clayton Farrar, Coast Guard.
69—Lloyd Evans, Montreal.

Entries for 48th Annual Marathon

1—Gerard Cote, Montreal.
2—Johnny Kelley, West Acton.
3—Fred McGlone, Norf. Y. M. A.
4—Lloyd Bairstow, U. S. C. G.
5—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I.
6—Don Heinicke, Baltimore, Md.
7—William Wiklund, New York.
8—Anthony Medeiros, N. Med. C.
9—Leo A. Giard, Randolph.
10—Edward Shepard, Gorham, Me.
11—Phm. 3/c Chas. A. Robbins, Sampson, N. Y.
12—Fred Brown, Sr., N. Med. C.
13—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
14—Frank J. McElroy, Charlest'n.
15—Stanley Jeffery, RAF, Debert, N. S., Canada.
16—Robert J. Gilchrist, New York.
17—Sergt. Norman Bright, Presque Isle, Maine.
18—Pfc. John Barlog, Camp Mackail, N. C.
19—Ben Buffett, New Waterford, N. S.
20—Andrew J. Cave, Southboro.
21—Louis C. White, New York.
22—John P. O'Leary, Somerville.
23—Tom Radford, L. I. City.
24—Harry W. Murphy, Brooklyn.
25—Michael J. O'Hara, New York.
26—Louis A. Bolg, New York.
27—Pvt. Wm. Steiner, New York.
28—Pvt. Leo White, Fort Devens.
29—John J. Webb, R. A. A.
30—John J. Dempsey, Sampson, N. Y.
31—Edward E. Erickson, Boston.
32—Reuben Jones, Jr., Nedrow, N. Y.
33—Ruben Meyer, Camp Polk, La.
34—O. Gardner Spooner, New Bedford.
35—Pfc. Carl D. Lackey, Camp Mackall, N. C.
36—John A. Rozmas, Rockland.
37—Walter H. Childs, Medford.
38—Thomas Maguire, Arlington.
39—Pat Boulton, Westmount, Can.
40—Arthur Batchelder, Reading.
41—Charles Brederson, Roxbury.
42—Henry LeSage, Medford.
43—Carmon Phillips, Highland, N. Y.
44—Bruno S. Mazzeo, S. Portland.
45—Milton Craig, Roxbury.
46—William C. Morrell, Roxbury.
47—Jacob Dyer, Providence.
48—Carl F. Maroney, Medford.
49—Artin N. Black, New York.
50—George Daniel, Walpole.
51—George M. E. Casper, Phila.
52—Jack Kashishian, Philadelphia.
53—Carlos Whitlock, Sr., Adams.
54—Louis Young, Medford.
55—Stephen Lamberis, Lynn.
56—Theo. Vogel, Sampson, N. Y.
57—Martin Fitzpatrick, Camb.
58—John Keranason, New York.
59—Jimmy McKissock, Philadelphia.
60—Fred Johnson, Medford.
61—George B. Caldwell, Littleton.
62—Donald F. Osborne, Boston.
63—John Ingemi, Salem.
64—Chas. Fitzgerald, Camp Miles Standish.
65—Clayton Farrar, U. S. C. G.
66—J. P. Canney, Medford.
67—Diomedi Martori, Charlest'wn.
68—Norman Frescott, Los Angeles.
69—Lloyd Evans, Montreal.
70—Robert McCormick, Mahonoy City, Pa.
71—Edward McCarthy, Medford.
72—Lloyd Anderson, Roxbury.
73—John Harkins, Winthrop.
74—Roger Napolitano, Boston.
75—Carl Kohlus, Boston.
76—H. B. Ross, Boston.
77—John R. Linney, Lexington.
78—Louis Carcerano, Roxbury.
79—Fred Gerry, Greenwood.
80—Pfc. Ed Cook, U. S. Marines.

Five War Vets On Husky Nine

Five of Northeastern University's 40 veterans of World War II have gained regular places on the Husky baseball team, which will open its season tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock against the University of Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.

The five veterans of this war are: Stan Zbozen of Hartford, catcher; Russ Stiles, Weymouth, second base; George Giroux, South Hadley, short stop; Ed Stankevich, Wilson, Conn., left field; and Paul Shaughnessey, Waltham, right field. The other starters tomorrow are: either Gene Messier of Marlboro or Frank Rosato, Somerville, both former regular pitchers at their respective high schools; Al DiScipio, Chelsea, first base; John Smialek, Holyoke, or Jack Doherty, Taunton, third base; and Jerry Sawtell, Revere, center field.

Coach Flumere has no veterans of last year, but Messier was captain at Marlboro, Stiles played on the squad for a time last year, and Giroux was regular for four years at South Hadley High.

Williams Lacrosse

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 18—The lacrosse season at Williams College will open on April 29 with a game against Dartmouth at Hanover, A. W. Osterhout, graduate manager of athletics, announced today. Dick Coleman will coach the team. The completed spring schedule is as follows:

April 29—Dartmouth at Hanover.
May 6—Mt. Hermon; 10—R. P. I. at Troy; 27—Deerfield.
June 3—R. P. I; 10—Dartmouth.

Infantry and Paratroops Hold Key to Second Front

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE 100TH DIVISION, FORT BRAGG, N. C., April 18—Reinforced infantry in frontal assault and air-borne troops attacking the enemy's rear spell a major and perhaps decisive formula for a successful second front, it was apparent at the conclusion of a week's Army maneuvers to illustrate impending operations.

While air bombing may do the all-important task of evoking unconditional surrender, troop movements displayed by the War Department for 40 press, radio, and newsreel representatives in a flying tour of major training centers in the South show that the G. I. doughboy is being relied upon as the last resort for United Nations victory.

He is not the same doughboy he was in 1918, however, for even if air bombing doesn't knock the enemy out, the doughboy of 1944 retains many aerial aids, such as parachute troops and air transport.

The artillery also must be accounted as indispensable in the bedrock plans of the joint chiefs of staff. As was seen in a demonstration by the 9th Armored Division earlier in the tour, artillery in the 100th Division played its classic role of softening up the enemy and supporting the infantry's advance.

Simulated Attack

In a simulated attack which Maj.-Gen. Withers A. Burress, Division Commander, called "entirely hazardous," the 100th unbared the workings of an infantry division for an attack on France or anywhere else a second front may be attempted.

After heavy air bombing and naval shelling, infantry might be the first to land in the rubbled shore defenses, preceded perhaps only by Rangers or Commandos. The failure of mass bombing and shelling to deny Cassino to the German infantry, has sobered the American command, it was indicated here. No underestimation of the hand-to-hand task that might be required during possible landings in Western Europe was apparent in these arduous, realistic maneuvers.

If the mouth of the Loire Valley is chosen for the site of H-hour, for instance, infantry is prepared to inch its way clear across France to Germany and Berlin, officers said.

For the gaining and the holding of ground, the Army has only one other command team, the armored division, which may not be able to find its necessary soft spot for flanking or attacking an exposed rear. Thus, the infantry division may be the basic and the only team available to dig its way to victory. Not many officers interviewed held such a pessimistic view, however.

Germany Well Armed

But one colonel on the key artillery board at Fort Bragg based his dark view on the four years Germany has had to emplace throughout Fortress Europa the looted cannon of Czechoslovakia, France, and seized works such as Skoda. Dive bombing and heavy artillery must help the doughboy knock out every quill of the German porcupine, he said.

A major in the 9th Armored Division had said that his outfit could not penetrate a flank or rear if guns as large as the famous 88 millemeter were in their way. It was conceded that the Germans have plenty of these, and larger, a task of myriad proportions being in prospect.

Consuming $250,000 in more than 115 tons of artillery and small-arms ammuntion, the 100th Division showed how one of its regiments would advance with the help of artillery along its quota of front, 500 yards. (The 14,400-man division includes three infantry regiments, a brigade of three light artillery battalions and one medium battalion, and service troops: one engineer and one medical battalion; one each of ordnance, signal, quartermaster, supply service, reconnaissance, and headquarters companies.)

Heavy Barrage

H-hour for the 397th Regiment was 11 a. m. Heavy fire of enemy automatic weapons had held up the Division's advance. From H to H plus six (11:06), barrage was laid down by XIII Corps artillery, which was assisting the "Century" Division. Six miles to the rear of the reporters' observation post, fire began by two battalions of 240-mm. (about 9½-inch) howitzers, two battalions of 8-inch guns, one battalion of 155-mm. howitzers, and three battalions of 105-mm. howitzers.

Howitzers predominated because of the need of a high trajectory over the mask of hills, rather than range.

Mountain-shaking bursts 800 yards ahead greeted the first wave of infantry, which by 11:10 had crossed the line of departure, corresponding to the shore of a beachhead.

Every few minutes, the battle plan called for the infantry mortars and machine guns to change positions as the waves of infantry advanced. Indicating the high proportion of supporting troops, only 1,500 of those participating were the front line riflemen who disputed the ground around enemy fox holes and gun emplacements in hand-to-hand combat.

Enemy opposition was simulated by dynamite bursts through which the men advanced. By H plus 25, the intermediate objective of driving the enemy from a commanding ridge was accomplished and the demonstration ended. About the only phase that was not full-scale was the order keeping riflemen back 400 yards from the artillery bursts. In actual combat, where as much as 15 per cent in casualties is expected from friendly artillery, the doughboy is supposed to keep within 200 yards of the artillery bursts so he can rush the fox holes before the enemy can recover from the shock of the barrage. Casualties are expected within 100 yards of the bursts, from shock and fragments.

Full Division Review

After the press party inspected—and fired—some of the big guns, the group reviewed more than 10,000 troops of the Division in parade; some of the troops couldn't return from the demonstration area in time for the rarity of a full division review.

Maj. Gen. E. G. Chapman, commanding the Thirteenth Air-borne Division, from near-by Camp Mackall, was a guest of General Burress.

Typical of the air-borne troops were those of the First Troop Carrier Command, inspected at the Laurenburg-Maxton Air Base, also in North Carolina.

New CG-13 gliders, which can carry 30 soldiers or a howitzer or a jeep complete with trailer, were exhibited, along with the CG-4A glider, about half as large, and the British Horsa, comparable to the CG-13. Spectacular pick-up of gliders and jumps by men and equipment suggested the speed and stealth with which the Army can get behind the line and disorganize resistance.

Self-sufficient units can exist for more than a month in places like Burma, but in Western Europe, five days is the margin, after which the troops must be joined by friendly forces or submit to the enemy. Slow progress in Italy shows that air-borne troops hardly can be expected to expedite the invasion if ground forces cannot make the junction in a few days. Thus it all goes back to the ground-hugging doughboy as the key man in the complete liberation of the world from the Axis.

Churchill Says League's Work Merits Place in Peace Setup

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking in answer to several questions concerning current and recent conferences toward postwar agreements, told the House of Commons today that "the great body of work achieved by the League of Nations" ought not be lost in the postwar international peace setup.

"I think if the League of Nations had been properly backed up it would have been successful," he said, adding:

"Preliminary exchanges of opinion on postwar questions are constantly taking place between various members of the 34 United Nations, but I cannot hold out the expectation that any agreed statement on the subject will be made in the near future."

Capt. Frederick John Bellenger asked the Prime Minister whether the plans for organizing and maintaining peace which the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull mentioned recently conflicted with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"I thought, as a great many people did, that Mr. Hull's speech was most helpful," Mr. Churchill replied.

The Prime Minister said these matters would "be decided only at the end of the war" but reiterated his comment of more than a year ago that "so far as the British view is concerned the great body of work achieved by the League of Nations and embodied in it ought not be lost."

Asked about the recent London British-American talks on postwar civil air transport, Mr. Churchill said the meetings were purely "informal and exploratory."

"They were held for the primary purpose of exchange of views on the desirability of holding an international conference and the form of co-operation which each country would advocate on such an occasion," he said.

"I am glad to say that sufficient agreement was reached for both countries to support the holding of a conference in expectation that final decisions then can be reached. Concessions were made both by the United Kingdom and the United States and they related only to a basis on which discussions can be launched at an international conference."

He expressed hope this conference would be held this year.

Postwar Germany

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Germany must be partly de-industrialized after the war and any form of explosives manufacture strictly prohibited, Lord Vansittart told the House of Lords today.

"I have no hesitation in predicting that any scheme of disarmament which fails not only to prohibit but effectively to prevent the manufacture of explosives in Germany will begin as another farce and end in another tragedy," said the former Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

He added he presumed there would be interallied control of Germany's iron and steel industry.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Tigers beat Chicago White Sox, 6-1, before largest opening day baseball crowd of 47,000.

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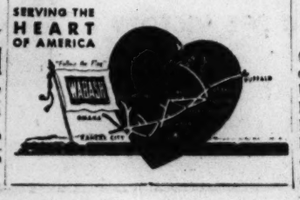

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German Front-Line Troops Now Estimated at 5,500,000

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters)—After nearly five years of war, Germany still has 5,500,000 front-line troops, according to latest Allied intelligence reports. More than half of Hitler's forces are locked in the struggle on the eastern front.

Military reports from occupied Europe place the Wehrmacht's total strength at 7,334,000 men, indicating that the Nazis have managed to increase their Army's strength in spite of the disastrous defeats of the past two years.

The Germans are believed to have started the war with 5,000,000 men, a force reportedly increased to about 7,000,000 by early in 1942.

Allied military intelligence reports, gathered from scores of reliable underground sources, said the present German frontline striking force, consists of nearly 2,000,000 more combat troops than the Nazis were reliably estimated to have last October.

These reports also indicate that the Germans still consider the sweeping Russian armies—not the possibility of a second front in western Europe — the principal threat to their security.

More than half of Germany's frontline troops are fighting in the East, while less than 10 per cent of the entire Nazi striking force is spread thinly over the 1,800-mile "invasion" coast from the tip of Denmark to the Bay of Biscay.

Of the present 405 divisions in the Wehrmacht, 328 are frontline units, but of these 190 divisions—between 1,900,000 and 2,850,000 men—are trying feverishly to plug holes hacked in the eastern front by the onrushing Soviets.

Meanwhile in the 30 mile wide defense strip running along the western coasts of France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark the Germans have placed between 530,000 and 795,000 men—44 army divisions, five air force divisions, one coastal division and three training divisions.

In the same area, the intelligence reports said, the Germans have activated 129 home guard battalions made up principally of conquered Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, and Danes. The strength of these units is not known.

Constant Allied air smashes at German and occupied European transport centers obviously are designed to slow down the movement of Axis armies and prevent the swift transfer of large bodies of troops from one front to another.

Military quarters said, however, that the Germans are constantly forming new divisions, although they are having to scrape the bottom of the manpower barrel to do it.

Latest reports from Germany said at least five "static divisions," made up of men between the ages of 40 and 65 and youngsters between 16 and 18, had been formed recently in the Reich itself. An unlimited number of these divisions are in process of formation, it was added.

In addition, the Germans are constantly recruiting "training divisions" in the occupied countries. These divisions are made up partially of German Army regulars and partially of the natives of conquered nations.

Two More Convictions Of Japanese-Americans

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., April 18 (AP)—Two additional Japanese-American soldiers have been convicted by a court martial on charges of refusing to take orders from superior officers at the Fort McClellan Infantry Training Center. Both were sentenced to prison terms.

Russians Hail Allied Unity On Italian Regime

Continued from Page 1

to say that the Communist line in Italy had triumphed at the expense of the Socialists, who deeply resented the entry of left-wing groups into a government under King Victor Emmanuel.

[In line with the Vishinsky emphasis on unity, however, it was evident in dispatches from Naples that Palmyro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, had taken extraordinary precautions to avoid making it hard for the liberals and socialists to join the new Government, and was laboring to find a formula which would make it possible for them to take part in the new Cabinet with propriety and honor.]

The broader implications of this sustained Soviet interest in Italy are the precedents it establishes for similar tripartite Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration in dealing with other European states regardless of what specific Allied armies happen to be on the spot.

Importance of Italy

At the same time, the circumstance that the Soviet Government, which isn't accustomed to wasting breath, had deemed it expedient to re-emphasize its views on Italy in a public declaration provides an indication of the importance the Russians attach to the Italian question and especially to the solution of its outstanding politcal issues in a manner satisfactory to all concerned and beneficial to the common war effort.

It emphasizes their determination that this shall not be tabled or forgotten. It is an adroit way of letting other Allied leaders know that the Soviet will keep the subject alive and in the public eye until present promises and assurances are fulfilled.

It is no mere chance that last night's declaration was made by Mr. Vishinsky. His recent Mediterranean travels evidently have qualified him as a leading Soviet expert on that part of the world and it is believed that the present Soviet policy toward Italy has been shaped largely by his observations, findings, and recommendations.

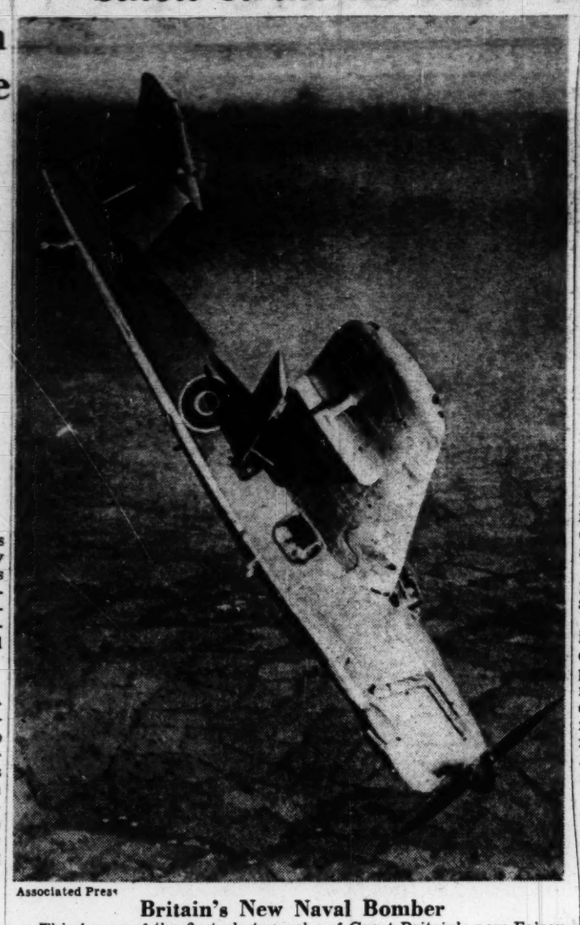
Church Rebuilding In Europe Planned

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters)—Fostering the reconstruction of Christian institutions in Europe is the aim of a committee just set up under auspices of the British Council of Churches, under the joint presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the heads of the Church of Scotland and the Federal Council of Free Churches of England, it was announced yesterday.

The committee proposes soon to issue an appeal to churches and to the general public for a fund to help re-establish Christian work on the continent as soon as the way is open.

Work will be carried on in consultation with the Geneva headquarters of the World Council o Churches, and steps have been taken toward ascertaining the most urgent needs and the best ways of giving assistance.

Sinew of the Air Arm



Associated Press

Britain's New Naval Bomber

This is one of the first photographs of Great Britain's new Fairey Barracuda, a combination dive and torpedo bomber, now in service with the fleet air arm. Barracudas participated in the latest attack on the German battleship Tirpitz in its Alten Fjord, Norway, hideout. Prevented by German defenses from unloosing their torpedoes, the Barracudas dropped bombs on the German vessel with great effect. This is a British official photo.

British 'Immobilize' Envoys To Plug All Invasion 'Leaks'

Continued from Page 1

moments so excitingly described in the mystery stories of E. Phillips Oppenheim and other detective writers when at the frontier, the courier presents his special passport to frontier customs officers and they salute him as he gets through with sealed orders, or that crucial moment when some third secretary goes to open a bag at its destination only to find it already has been tampered with.

Secret Code Banned

Nor will the diplomat be able to send messages to his government in secret code. These must now be sent "in clear," or if in cipher, this must be in British Government cipher and the message be delivered to the foreign government concerned through the British diplomatic representative in that capital.

Nevertheless, these new measures are based on the theory that stern times demand stern measures and obviously as soon as the necessity for their application disappears they will be abandoned. The ban is applicable to all countries except the United States, the Soviet Union, and British Dominions, but Eire is included. So Eire High Commissioner in London John W. Dulanty and his staff may not travel to Dublin or dispatch secret communications thither.

It is expected that neutrals will formally protest, though not going to the extent of active reprisals. The Swedes conceivably might react by refusing to issue further visas for private travel for Britons to Sweden. On the other hand, neutrals are mindful that should their nationals be guilty of a breach of secrecy which resulted in serious consequences for the second front, then they might bring complications in relations between their government and the Allies.

Abuses Cited

Further, every neutral knows of wholesale abuses of the diplomatic privilege committed by German envoys during World War I before the United States became a beligerent, and know, too, what has been going on in South American states and other neutral countries during this war.

This new British decision, it should be pointed out, was taken with the complete knowledge of both the United States and the Soviet Union—in fact, because of hundreds of thousands of American troops who might be affected by any breach of secrecy and in view of the recent United States request to Eire to close the German Legation and Japanese Consulate in Dublin, it is generally assumed this step meets with the fullest approval of Washington.

In Germany, latest reports indicate this act is cited as another proof that the second front is coming immediately in a matter of days. But on this question, the secret is so well guarded here that he would be rash who dared to prophesy.

Swedes Halt Air Hop

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office said last night that safe-conduct air travel by Swedes to Scotland was being stopped, effective after one more trip.

This apparently was a result of tightening of British security regulations in connection with Allied invasion plans.

Norwegian Gold Evades Nazis

NEW ORLEANS, April 18 (AP)—The dramatic story of how $80,000,000 in gold was smuggled out of Norway through German lines was told here yesterday by the man who said he was largely responsible for the feat.

Frederick Haslund, Secretary General of the Social Welfare Committee for Norwegian Seamen in America, here to confer with consular officials, recalled his hectic flight with 1,539 cases of gold, weighing 120,000 pounds.

"The King and Government had fled Oslo and the gold had been hidden," he said. "I was assigned the job of getting it to the west coast, where it was hoped Britisn warships could take it north."

He told of hiding while Norwegian forces battled the Germans, then getting the gold on a railroad head west after days of playing hide and seek with it among hundreds of coastal islands.

Once when Nazi troops separated them about 200 miles from their destination to the northward, they put the gold on fishing vessels and skirted around the German forces.

When the Nazis took over northern Norway, the gold was taken to Scapa Flow, then London and finally to this country. Today half is in Canada and half in the United States, he said.

Peace Intervention Move Tied to Spain

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 18 (Reuters)—The newspaper Noticias de Ultima Hora publishes a report, according to which the Spanish Government has communicated with all Latin-American foreign offices to gain support of their governments in a joint intervention with Spain as mediators, to obtain peace among great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

The newspaper adds that the immediate objective of this would be to prevent the Soviet advance into the Balkans.

[Several peace "feelers" of diplomatic or semi-diplomatic origin have emanated from Spain in recent days.]

Flynn Is Re-elected

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, for the past 22 years Chairman of the Bronx Democratic Executive Committee, last night was re-elected by committee members for another two-year term. Following the election, the full Democratic County Committee adopted a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt Gets Divorce in Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Googins Roosevelt was granted a divorce April 17 from Col. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President.

The divorce was granted in chambers in a quiet hearing before Judge Bruce Young of 48th District Court. Mrs. Roosevelt testified briefly that her husband had asked her to institute the divorce proceedings and that he did not care for her any longer. Colonel Roosevelt signed a waiver of service.

Judge Young said her testimony covered the allegations of desertion and cruel treatment included in the divorce petition filed March 16.

Custody of the three children, Ruth Chandler, Elliott, and David Boynton Roosevelt, was given to the mother.

Invasion Date Still Stands As Set at Teheran

Continued from Page 1

reached this decisive stage have not joined in the hue and cry that the invasion is off, that the invasion is delayed, or that the plans have gone awry.

No Change in Plans

Following the Teheran conference, The Christian Science Monitor reported the United States, Great Britain, and Russia were in complete agreement on plans and places for a co-ordinated two-front attack on the Nazi fortress, and despite all the events which have intervened, the seemingly long-drawn-out preparations and the unexpected stalemate in Italy, the information which today seems most reliable, nearest the truth, is that the plans stand without change as to both timetable and strategy.

The European invasion, we suspect, is not off, is not delayed; no serious hitch has arisen.

The report which the Monitor is permitted to print cannot concern invasion dates or invasion places, but there is nothing which requires a correspondent to accept unchallenged the repeated rumors that events have forced a reconsideration of already-fixed Allied invasion plans. These rumors deserve to be challenged.

The best judgment is that the Italian campaign may be entirely independent of the invasion of Western Europe and it need not necessarily be assumed that the present stalemate at Cassino will continue indefinitely. It also can be assumed that the trend of battle in Italy, however difficult, need not preclude the execution of other operations.

Wartime Vacations Indorsed by NWLB

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Vacations as aids to war production were indorsed by the National War Labor Board yesterday.

In a case involving the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor Electrical Workers, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor wrote: "It is our view that it is even more necessary during a war period than in normal times to provide reasonable vacation periods as an aid in securing maximum war production."

The regional WLB at Kansas City had ordered the company to grant a week's vacation to employees with one or more years' service, and two weeks after five years' service. The company objected to the two weeks and appealed to the national Board. The Board, with industry members dissenting, rejected the appeal last January. The company later petitioned for reconsideration. The Board announced yesterday it unanimously rejected the petition.

Dr. Taylor emphasized that yesterday's decision does not mean the Board is adopting a general rule that two weeks' vacation after five years' service is to be ordered in each case regardless of circumstances.

Dancing Primitive Art

Dancing is the most ancient of all the arts, and was practiced by almost all primitive tribes.

Second-Front Schedule Keyed To Weather Expected in Soviet

Continued from Page 1

consequence military operations could continue with scarcely a pause from July to April. The amazing Russian successes in the South—which by no means are yet ended—have been due to skill in leadership, indomitable courage, and fine equipment—but all these factors combined could not have given the startling victories actually won had the winter weather been more normal.

In other words, the progress of the war in South Russia has been much more rapid than the planners at Teheran had the temerity to plan for.

Russia Not Anxious

I suggest therefore that the Russian High Command never has been in the least anxious about the lack of an active western front in Europe.

But the time is fast approaching when the weather in the north of Russia will harden the ground sufficiently to allow large-scale military operations to be resumed.

That will have been the date which the planners could foresee with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and further it would be the date which would be likely to coincide with weather in the North Sea and English Channel suitable for amphibious operations.

In other words, the synchronization of operations in Southern Russia and on the Western Front in late winter or early spring, if considered at all, would have been quickly ruled out as impracticable by the leaders of the United Nations at Teheran.

The fact that the Southern Russian front enjoyed the unexpected advantages of a very mild winter has not done anything to improve the weather in the North Sea area. But Hitler once said he never could tell what action "military idiots" might take. He has lived up to this idea by immobilizing about 60 divisions in Western Europe for fear that Britain and the United States might be tempted to launch an "idiotic" attempt at invasion in the teeth of an equinoctial gale.

Thus the very threat of an invasion from the west has helped the Russians in the south, but it will be the real thing which will help a resumed Russian offensive in the north when the weather east and west gives the greatest opportunity for success on both fronts at once.

Tax Collector Gets 'Kittenish' Letter

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Collector received this letter from an anxious income taxpayer:

"This morning my wife handed me her check of $85.83, payable to me, and I am quite sure I slipped it into the envelope containing our April 15 declaration of estimated income tax, amounting to $71.13.

"I am hastening this letter to you to ask that you watch for my wife's check to me and kindly return same to me. Thank you.

"Respectfully,

"P. S. (two hours later)

"Please disregard the above. We found the check. A playful kitten had carried it all over the house. Sorry to bother you."

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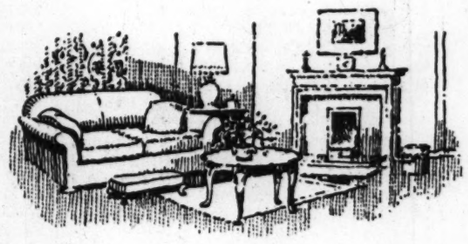
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The Home Forum

The Ark and Exaltation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My son is going into the firing line. What can I do to help him?" a mother asked a friend.

"You could put him, and those with him, into the ark," the friend replied. "Noah took care of his loved ones that way. You remember the story in Genesis, of course, how God inspired Noah to build an ark in which to escape the threatening deluge. And when it was built, God said to him, 'Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation' (Genesis 7:1). So Noah and all his family took refuge in the ark. The floods came, the winds blew, but the ark rode the waters and all within it were protected."

* * *

"That was a beautiful proof of God's protecting power," the mother said, "but you speak as though these were the days of Noah. How could I put my loved ones into an ark as he did?"

Smilingly her friend opened his copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Turning to page 581, he read this definition: "ARK. Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." Continuing with the definition, he read, "The ark indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation."

"You see," he said earnestly, "because ark is the 'idea, or reflection of Truth,' everyone can build that ark, lay hold of that idea. The study and application of the truth revealed in Christian Science enables us all to do that."

"You mean that as I increase my understanding of God, this is protection for my loved ones?" she asked.

"Yes, because thus you learn to know the spiritual facts that God is Love, and that man, being the image of God, as the Scriptures declare, forever reflects the perfection of Love, exists as an idea of God, 'proved to be as immortal as its Principle.' Knowing this, any sense of man as being material, living in a frail physical body, is seen to be unreal, an illusion."

* * *

"Then for me to believe in a mortal man apart from God—instead of immortal man, His spiritual reflection—is the temptation of the physical senses which I must overcome?"

"Exactly! The understanding of Spirit enables us to see man, not as material and unlike Spirit, but as wholly spiritual, as God's complete reflection. Then the flood of human fears, aggressive mental suggestions, declaring that man is material and is in danger, is proved powerless. The ark, the understanding of Truth, lifts us above such miserable falsehoods. Then we can realize that in reality there is no destructive flood, no mortal man to be engulfed by it, no evil in power, and no power in evil.

"Understanding that man is God's idea, forever perfect and immortal," he continued, "enables us to see the unreality of evil and its claims. Such a vision of the Christ, Truth, is inevitably followed by exaltation. Through it we experience the safety of God's ever-presence and realize the truth which Christian Science emphasizes, that Spirit, Mind, Life, is All-in-all."

"That would explain how Christ Jesus walked on the water, performed his healing work, and was exalted above destructive conditions," the mother exclaimed. "The Way-shower realized his disciples, those he healed, his loved ones, and himself were in this idea of Truth, in this 'understanding of Spirit,' destroying belief in matter. I can see that what I need to do is to gain this true idea of God and man which will enable me to see the nothingness of evil."

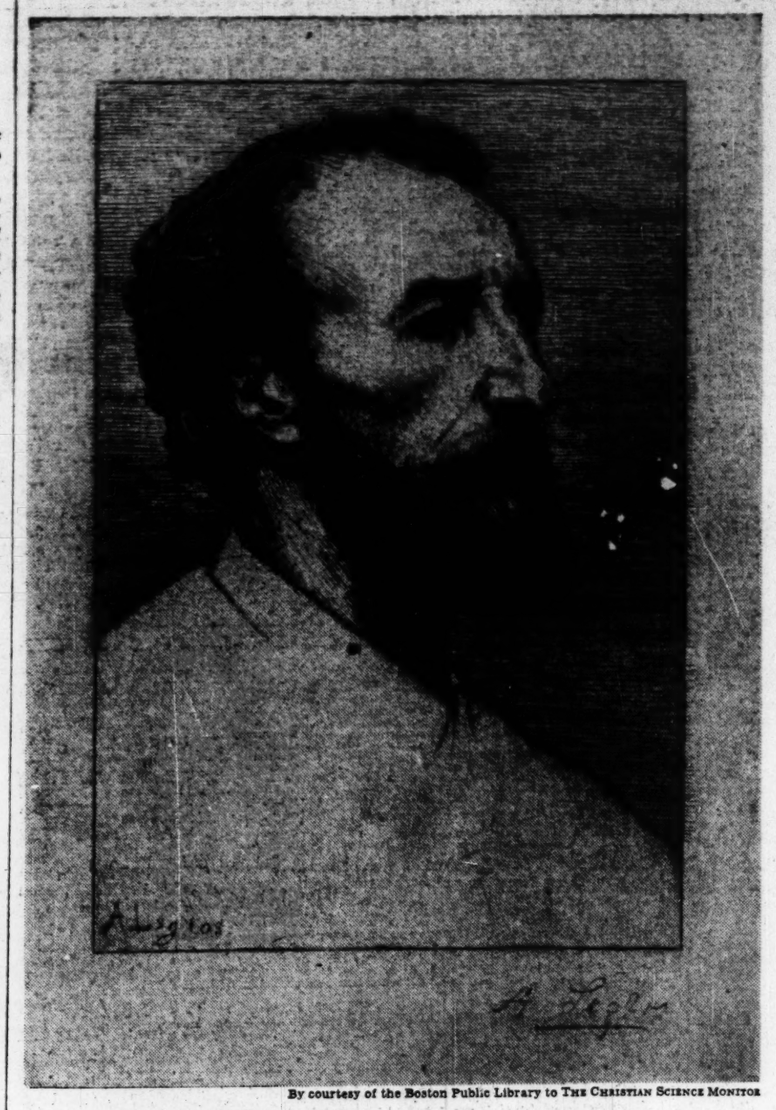
"Yes," her friend agreed. "You will remember that Christ Jesus said to his disciples, 'Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.' You will find this reference in the fourteenth chapter of John.

* * *

"Science explains his meaning," he went on. "The spiritual selfhood of our loved ones is the only truth about them. This selfhood, or likeness of God, is never in a place of fear, carrying a cross of suffering, or buried in a wilderness of materiality. It is forever in the Father, Mind, reflecting Love, living Life, expressing Soul, thinking Truth, manifesting infinite Spirit, and is incapable of doing less. Christian Science reveals the spiritual idea which, when understood, enables us to prove any material concept of man to be illusory."

"It certainly does!" The mother spoke cheerfully. "I'm reminded of the statement on page 494 of Science and Health: 'Jesus demonstrated the inability of corporeality, as well as the infinite ability of Spirit, thus helping erring human sense to flee from its own convictions and seek safety in divine Science.' That 'erring human sense' is what I must overcome, and that true safety is what I need to seek. I can see the way now." She had grasped the truth. She smiled, thanked her friend for the discussion, and went on her way, confident and unafraid.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



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JULES DALOU: *A Portrait by Alphonse Legros*

ALPHONSE LEGROS is not very well known, and yet it is doubtful whether a better portraitist existed among graphic artists of the nineteenth century. Legros made likenesses of Rodin, Auguste Delâtre, Thomas Huxley, Victor Hugo, and Alfred Tennyson. This plate of the sculptor, Jules Dalou, is held one of the superlative works of Legros.

The portrait shows the handiwork of a patient artist, working thoughtfully, diligently and devotedly. He resorted to none of the spectacular devices cultivated by some of his contemporaries.

Jules Dalou (1838-1902) was a sculptor of the first years of the Third Republic. He tried to adapt himself to the rapidly-changing fashions in the arts. He was a democrat of outspoken conviction and, like other independent artists of his day, was obliged to flee to London after the Commune of 1871. Some of his sculptures answer the demands of official statuary, while other phases show his interest in genre and peasant subjects.

D. A.

L'Arche et l'Élévation spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"MON FILS part pour le front. Que puis-je faire pour l'aider?" dit une mère qui s'entretenait avec un ami de la famille.

"Vous pourriez le mettre dans l'arche, ainsi que tous ses compagnons," répliqua son interlocuteur. "C'est comme cela que Noé prit soin de ceux qu'il aimait. Vous vous rappelez sans doute le récit de la Genèse — l'inspiration divine poussant Noé à construire une arche qui lui permettrait d'échapper au déluge. Puis Dieu lui dit: 'Entre dans l'arche, toi et toute ta famille; car j'ai vu que tu es juste devant moi au milieu de cette génération' (Genèse 7:1). Noé et tous les siens trouvèrent un refuge dans l'arche. Les eaux grossirent, les vents se déchaînèrent, mais l'arche s'éleva sur les flots et ceux qui s'y trouvaient furent protégés."

* * *

"C'était une belle preuve de la protection divine," répondit la mère; "cependant nous ne sommes plus à l'époque de Noé. Comment pourrais-je, à son exemple, faire entrer dans une arche tous ceux que j'aime?"

Avec un sourire, l'interlocuteur ouvrit son exemplaire du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Cherchant la page 581, il y lut cette définition: "ARCHE. Sécurité; l'idée ou le reflet de la Vérité, prouvée aussi immortelle que son Principe; la compréhension de l'Esprit, détruisant la croyance à la matière." Puis il cita cette phrase, qui se trouve quelques lignes plus bas: "L'arche signifie la tentation surmontée et suivie d'exaltation."

"Voyez-vous," dit-il d'un ton convaincu, "parce que l'arche est l'idée ou le reflet de la Vérité,' chacun peut construire cette arche, saisir cette idée. Tous en deviennent capables pourvu qu'ils étudient et qu'ils appliquent la vérité révélée en Science Chrétienne."

"Vous pensez," dit la mère, "que si ma compréhension de Dieu augmente, c'est une protection pour ceux qui me sont chers?"

"Oui, car ainsi vous apprenez à connaître les faits spirituels; vous voyez que Dieu est Amour, et qu'étant l'image de Dieu, comme les Écritures le déclarent, l'homme reflète à jamais la perfection de l'Amour; il existe en tant qu'idée de Dieu, 'prouvée aussi immortelle que son Principe.' Sachant cela, l'on comprend qu'elle est irréelle, illusoire, la notion d'un homme matériel, vivant dans un corps physique sujet à la destruction."

* * *

"Dans ce cas, croire à un homme mortel séparé de Dieu, — au lieu de voir l'homme immortel qui Le reflète spirituellement, — c'est une tentation des sens physiques que je dois surmonter?"

"Précisément! Comprendre l'Esprit nous permet de voir l'homme non pas comme un être matériel, dissemblable à l'Esprit, mais comme étant tout à fait spirituel, reflétant Dieu d'une manière complète. Alors s'avère impuissant le déluge des craintes humaines, des suggestions mentales agressives qui déclarent que l'homme est matériel, exposé au péril. L'arche, la compréhension de la Vérité, nous élève plus haut que ces misérables mensonges. Ainsi nous pouvons nous rendre compte qu'il n'y a pas réellement de flots destructeurs, pas d'homme mortel qui puisse y être englouti, point de mal dans le pouvoir et point de pouvoir dans le mal.

"Comprendre que l'homme est l'idée de Dieu, à jamais parfait, immortel," poursuivit-il, "cela permet de voir combien sont irréels le mal et ses prétentions. Cette vision du Christ, de la Vérité, a pour conséquence inévitable l'élévation spirituelle. Nous goûtons ainsi la sécurité qu'apporte l'omniprésence divine; nous comprenons ce qu'affirme avec force la Science Chrétienne — que l'Esprit, l'Entendement, la Vie, est Tout-en-tout."

"Ceci expliquerait comment Jésus le Christ put marcher sur les eaux, guérir les malades et s'élever au-dessus des conditions destructives," s'écria la mère du soldat. "Le Conducteur réalisait que ses disciples, ceux auxquels il venait en aide, ses amis et lui-même étaient dans cette idée de la Vérité, dans cette 'compréhension de l'Esprit,' détruisant la croyance à la matière. Je puis voir ce qu'il me faut faire — saisir l'idée véritable de Dieu et de l'homme qui me permettra de reconnaître le néant du mal."

"Oui," dit son interlocuteur. "Vous vous rappellerez que, parlant aux apôtres, Jésus le Christ leur dit: 'Croyez-moi: je suis dans le Père et le Père est en moi. Sinon, croyez du moins à cause de ces œuvres.' Ce verset se trouve dans l'Évangile de Jean, au chapitre quatorze.

* * *

"La Science explique la pensée du Maître," ajouta l'ami. "L'individualité spirituelle de ceux que nous aimons représente en ce qui les concerne la seule vérité. Cette ressemblance de Dieu, ce vrai moi, n'est jamais environné de crainte, chargé d'une croix pénible, perdu dans les broussailles de la matérialité. Il est à jamais dans le sein du Père, de l'Entendement; il reflète l'Amour, vit la Vie, exprime l'Ame, pense la Vérité, manifeste l'Esprit sans limites; il ne saurait faire moins. La Science Chrétienne révèle l'idée spirituelle qui, une fois comprise, nous permet de prouver que tout concept matériel de l'homme est illusoire."

"C'est bien vrai!" dit la mère, d'un ton joyeux. "Je me souviens de ce qu'on peut lire à la page 494 de *Science et Santé*: 'Jésus démontra, tant l'incapacité de la corporalité que la capacité infinie de l'Esprit, aidant ainsi le sens humain erroné à fuir ses propres convictions et à chercher le salut dans la Science divine.' Ce 'sens humain erroné,' voilà ce qu'il me faut vaincre; et je dois chercher le vraj salut. Je vois maintenant le bon chemin." Elle avait saisi la vérité. Avec un sourire, elle remercia l'ami qui l'avait aidée; elle rentra chez elle pleine de courage et de confiance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Old Dan Tucker on the Thames

WHEN THE DEFINITIVE history of American popular music is written, it will show that blackface minstrelsy has been a strong influence in its development—for all that little of the latter was Negro and certainly much of it was not popular. In the urgency of its own great popularity, minstrelsy grabbed tunes and rhymes wherever it found them; and to many of these tunes, some of them of folk origin, it gave a new life, a new currency, even if it did burlesque and caricature them. "Zip Coon," for instance, certainly has all the earmarks of a folk tune, and it emerged from its bath in minstrelsy to re-enter the folk stream as two songs to one tune: "Old Zip Coon" and "Turkey in the Straw."

Recently I have encountered fresh evidence of the vitality of these songs of burnt-cork minstrelsy. Curiously enough, this evidence comes from across the sea, from England, revealing an interesting turn in the tide of song migration. Reading through a book of folksongs collected in the Upper Thames Valley by Mr. Alfred Williams, I have spotted no less than five songs of American minstrelsy which are now sung in England as folksongs. American minstrels visited England early. Three months after the Virginia Minstrels made their success in New York, in February, 1843, they were playing at the St. James Theatre in London. Other American troupes followed them down the decades.

* * *

Perhaps the oldest of the five songs which followed the tide up the Thames was "Long Tail Blue," one of the first of the songs in which Negro dandies, like Dandy Jim of Carolina, strutted their stuff. It stretches back to the days when American belles affected the Grecian Bend and American beaux the Rutland Wriggle. The tails of the coat on the cover of the song almost sweep the ground and on the stage they were doubtless so bright a blue they dazzled the eyes. In the version sung by the English blacksmith, John Kimber, of Aston, near Bampston, the words are essentially the same as those which delighted audiences in New York.

Although I've heard his song the better part of my life, I didn't know Old Bob Ridley was a tall-tale boaster until I read the version sung by these men of the Thames Valley. The four verses I know of "Old Bob Ridley," that "common rackety slam-bang secular tune," Mark Twain called it, never brought this point out clearly. The Thames version, however, reveals Bob Ridley's true treetop-tall stature. In swimming, he can lick the fastest fish. He outruns the lightning. So we learn of an American song in the valley of the Thames as English folklorists have learned of British ballads in the Southern Appalachians.

* * *

Jonny Boker is a queer folksong character. Driving his oxcart to the coaling ground up Lynchburg town way, he broke his yoke and stopped in at Wright's blacksmith shop in Bowling Spring. Wright fixed his yoke for him and charged him nothing, for, as Jonny sings:

> Says he, "I neber do make no charge
> Unless the job am big and large
> And when the job am little and small
> I neber do make no charge at all."

Jonny went on to Anthony's Mill and got stuck on a hill there. A wagoner gave him a pull, hitching his horses in front of Jonny's steers. Just what all that incident was supposed to add up to, I don't know. What we have of the words has the look of a local folk ballad with its concluding stanzas omitted. The Tin Pan Alley men who threw these early minstrel songs together were remarkably careless about sense continuity in their words. Their attention was fixed primarily on the tune. In the Thames country, the people sing a "new" stanza about Jonny in which the adjective *helpless* may be the clue to his nature. Maybe he was one of those men who are helpless before everything except getting other people to do their work.

* * *

The fable of "The Blue Tail Fly" is clear enough. It brings out in dramatic fashion that the blue tail fly which "August fotches" is wusser'n the hornet, the skeeter, and the gallus gallinipper. The chorus has no evident logical relation to its fable. It probably strolled in from another song. It sings "Jim crack corn" thrice and then adds: "Ole Massa gone away." I don't know what this means. Jim might be a fellow-worker, a fellow-slave. He might possibly be a crow. At any rate, I don't wonder that the girls and women who sang the song at work in the fields around Sherborne have changed this chorus to "So early in the morning," sung three times, followed by "Before the break of day."

Although it appears that "Old Dan Tucker" was first published in 1843, Dan Emmett is said to have written the song as early as 1830. Certainly it was well known when his "Old Aunt Sally" was published and sung by the Virginia Minstrels in 1843. Some time after this, someone, in a new and topical verse, married Old Aunt Sally to Old Dan Tucker and gave them an establishment in Shinbone Alley. In this way "Shinbone Alley, or Long Time Ago," another old Negro song which Daddy Rice introduced into minstrelsy, was combined with the two Emmett songs:

> Old Dan Tucker and my Aunt Sally
> They lived down in Shinbone Alley.
> Figger on the gate, number on the door,
> First house over the grocery store.

And, for all we know, there may be another song or two hidden in the last two lines. In any event, that quatrain became popular. Sung in London by American minstrel troupes, this quatrain floated up on the silvery tide of the Thames and came out thusly (note that the English singers have put skirts on Old Dan):

> Old Ann Tucker and my Aunt Sall
> They lived down in Camberwell;
> The name of the house I can't tell
> you at all,
> It's in the first and gaudiest hall.

* * *

The music of all five of these songs are the jiggy tunes in two-four time which tickle the toes and galvanize the heels. They are music in the dialect of the stage Negro. As the printed Thames songs are without tunes, one can only wonder whether the yeomen of Coleshill and Southrop kept the syncopation of the original when they sang, in the accents of their own dialect:

> Get 'e out o' the way, old Ann Tucker!
> You're too late to have any supper.

That familiar spot of syncopation in the chorus of "Old Dan Tucker" is, perhaps, its first appearance in the music of the burnt-cork crescent. It may in part account for the wide fame of the man who combed his hair with a wagon wheel. Certainly his song is today by far the best known of these five English echoes of American minstrelsy.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Seascape

Old, gray rocks,
Like wrinkled elephants
Frown at the retreating tide.
A gaunt tree stretches towards winter,
Hollowed by the tug of a curious leaf.
Persistently, the fingers of the sea
Empty the reluctant sand.

PATRICIA BENTON MEDNIKOFF

A Man Much Sought After

IN MY EARLY Boston days a gentle soul was often to be met with about town, furtively haunting old book-shops and dusty editorial rooms, a man of ingratiating simplicity of manner, who always spoke in a low, hesitating voice, with a note of refinement in it. He was a devout worshiper of Elia, and wrote pleasant discursive essays smacking somewhat of his master's flavor—suggesting rather than imitating it—which he signed "Tom Folio." I forget how he glided into my acquaintanceship; doubtless in some way too shy and elusive for remembrance. I never knew him intimately, perhaps no one did, but the intercourse between us was most cordial, and our chance meetings and book-ish chats extended over a space of a dozen years. . . .

I had few or no inklings of his life disconnected with the streets and the book-stalls, chiefly those on Cornhill or in the vicinity. It is possible that I am wrong in inferring that he occupied a room somewhere at the South End or in South Boston, and lived entirely alone, . . . boiling his egg over an alcohol lamp. I got from him one or two fortuitous hints of quaint housekeeping. Every winter, it appeared, some relative, far or near, sent him a large batch of mince pies, twenty or thirty at least. He once spoke to me of having laid in his winter pie, just as another might speak of laying in his winter coal. . . .

Tom Folio was a cheerful, lonely man—a recluse even when he allowed himself to be jostled and hurried along on the turbulent stream of humanity sweeping in opposite directions through Washington Street and its busy estuaries. He was in the crowd, but not of it. I had so little real knowledge of him that I was obliged to imagine his more intimate environment. However wide of the mark my conjectures may have fallen, they were as satisfying to me as facts would have been. His secluded room I could picture to myself with a sense of certainty—the couch (a sofa by day), the cupboard, the writing-table with its student lamp, the litter of pamphlets and old quartos and octavos in tattered bindings, among which were scarce reprints of his beloved Charles Lamb, and perhaps—nay, surely—an *editio princeps* of the "Essays." . . .

I have spoken of Tom Folio as lonely, but I am inclined to think that I mis-stated it. He had hosts of friends who used to climb the rather steep staircase leading to that modest third-story front room which I have imagined for him—a room with Turkey red curtains, I like to believe, and a rare engraving of a scene from Mr. Hogarth's excellent moral of "The Industrious and Idle Apprentices" pinned against the chimney breast. . . . Sir Philip Sidney (who must have given Folio that copy of the "Arcadia"), the Viscount St. Albans, and even two or three others before whom either of these might have doffed his bonnet, did not disdain to gather round that hearthstone. Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Defoe, Dick Steele, Dean Swift—there was no end to them! On certain nights, when all the stolid neighborhood was lapped in slumber, the narrow street stretching beneath Tom Folio's windows must have been blocked with invisible coaches and sedan-chairs, and illuminated by the visionary glare of torches borne by shadowy linkboys hurrying hither and thither. A man so sought after and companioned cannot be described as lonely.—From "Tom Folio," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, in his "Ponkapog Papers." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Under the Giant Banyan Tree

MY UNCLE WAS the manager of the State Stables and Paddock, in charge of several trainers and breeders of horses for the Nabob, and he provided his transplanted nephew with a boy's paradise. Here the nickering of horses mingled with the trumpeting of elephants. We lived in a large and lovely bungalow in the center of a lawn-carpeted compound. . . . On one side of the portico a glossy Indian pear tree hugged the house, and I remember jumping for the golden pears as I raced by. The walls of the compound formed a background for my uncle's prized papaya trees, while the approach from the gate was lined, on either side, with rose plants and jasmine bushes.

The backyard was always good for an adventure. It featured a series of alluring steps which led up and over the wall into the servants' quarters. Beyond them was my favorite garden wherein the flowers grew undisciplined under the champak trees. Hulking in the distance was a monster hayrick, so huge that it could supply two hundred horses with hay for a year. . . .

On the other side of the paddock was the great gate of the old fort where the customs officers collected the "one-tenth" due the Nabob from the farmers who came to the city to sell fresh vegetables. On the rampart was mounted the inevitable gun named Zumzum which had been rusting there for decades. Here, too, was a giant banyan tree whose leafy entrances led down cool secluded aisles where a boy playing hookey from school could be heard but not seen by the shepherd who rested from his toil, and neither of them was bothered by the bazaar held inside another leafy entrance of the same banyan tree. The banyan tree is the hub of the Indian countryside, playground and park, bazaar and lover's lane, all in one. —From "My India, My America," by KRISHNALAL SHRIDHARANI. (New York: Halcyon House.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944

Hopeful Sign for Greece Seen in Conferences of Group Envoys

No New Autos Until Germany Or Japan Quits

WPB chief implies that he favors start on civilian production soon after fall of either foe.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Unemployment may hit Detroit before the year's end, but the automobile industry must wait until either Germany or Japan is knocked out before putting men to work on new passenger cars.

With this notification from official quarters, the nine prewar producers of automobiles went to work today preparing plans for the partial or complete demobilization of their plants.

Individual company reports, which later will be combined into a single plan for the whole industry, were asked by the War Production Board yesterday at the close of the WPB's reconversion conference with the Automobile Industry Advisory Committee, attended by 17 leading motor executives.

Some joblessness in the industry appears inevitable this year because of pending cutbacks and war contract completions, the motor makers told Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman. Much graver unemployment will occur, they said, when Germany falls and arms schedules are cut accordingly.

Mr. Nelson's reply was interpreted by WPB spokesmen as meaning that he definitely favored a start on civilian production shortly after either major enemy was vanquished. This was the first official word of the kind—some officials have held that no passenger cars would be built until both Japan and Germany quit.

A partial restoration of passenger car output, based on the "practical minimum" number of vehicles which each company could produce at a profit, is the plan favored by the Government, the WPB indicated.

This ran counter to the opinions voiced by most of the industry chiefs, who said they preferred not to make any automobiles until all controls over materials are removed.

C. E. Wilson, General Motors President, advanced the proposal—concurred in by some other producers—that no reconversion take place until there are materials and labor available for 2,000,000 cars a year. This "fairly substantial" production was based roughly on half the 1941 output of the industry. Spokesmen for some other companies disagreed, noting that Willys-Overland, for instance, already was making jeeps in 1941 and other companies were deep in war production, making that year unsuitable as a basis for reconversion.

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, told the industry it would "continue to have a tremendous war production job to do for many months."

Air Liner Breaks Record in Flight Across Nation

TWA Airline

War Transport of Today Will Be Luxury Air Liner of Tomorrow

The Lockheed Constellation pictured above crossed the continent in 6 hours and 58 minutes, an average speed of nearly 355 miles an hour, which is beyond anything flown previously for a similar distance. The plane flew from Burbank, Calif., to Washington, where it was to be turned over to the Army for war transport work. The air-line distance between Los Angeles and Washington is 2,663 miles. The great-circle route, which the Constellation followed in part, is 2,292 miles. As the plane deviated from the great-circle route to avoid adverse winds, the distance it covered is something between the two figures mentioned. As a postwar luxury passenger liner, with a pressurized cabin, the plane will fly at high speed at 30,000 feet.

Many City Families to Stay In Country When War Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Twenty-three per cent of city-dwelling families who moved into smaller towns when they took war-plant jobs, and who answered questionnaires, plan to remain in their adopted communities after the war, according to a nation-wide survey just completed in war-plant communities.

The survey, which reached into all sections of the country and represents the answers of 48,000 heads of families, was announced here today by Erwin M. Frey, President of Denson-Frey & Affiliates, Inc., New York labor and public relations counselors, whose research department made the study.

Fifty-nine per cent of the families were described as eagerly planning to go back to their homes in the city after their war jobs are finished, while 18 per cent are undecided whether they will stay in their adopted towns or go back to the big cities from which they came.

Many Questioned

Questionnaires were distributed to 250,000 families by heads of firms and plant managers. Annual income of the families ranged from $2,000 to about $4,000. Before the war, the families lived in cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh.

They were asked: "When the war is over, are you going to take your family back to the city where you lived before the war?"

The 23 per cent who do not intend to return to cities were asked "Why?" and some of the most prevalent answers were: "Tired of spending all our earnings on city apartment rents;" "cities too crowded; children get a better break in the smaller town"; "never realized before how wonderful it was to live in a smaller community, away from the big city"; "cheaper living; you can save more money here," and similar comments.

Results of Survey

Significance is attached to the results of the survey because they reflect the postwar plans of the large war-working population which migrated from metropolitan cities to smaller industry communities. "With a shifting of population," Mr. Frey said, "the nation's social, economic, and industrial picture changes."

This redistribution of population is seen as a forerunner of a redistribution of markets. Families formerly accustomed to subways for their travel will purchase automobiles, and many will own washing machines, refrigerators, lawnmowers, and the like, which, as city dwellers, they did not own previously.

Features of Big Air Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Some special features incorporated in the Constellation, giant air liner which broke the trans-United States flight record, are:

Wing span—123 feet; overall length—95 feet.
Gross weight—over 80,000 pounds.
Engines—four 2,200-horsepower Wright.
Cruising speed at 65 per cent of power—more than 300 miles an hour at 19,000 feet.
Landing speed—less than 80 miles an hour.
Useful load—more than 14 tons.
Takeoff at sea level—less than 1,500 feet.
Maximum ceiling (4 engines)—30,000 feet.
Maximum ceiling (3 engines)—25,000 feet.
Maximum ceiling (2 engines)—16,500 feet.
Overall height (static)—18.8 feet.
Commercial capacity—57 passenger plus crew.
Military capacity—up to 100 soldiers with pack and rifles.
Fireproof nacelles and cowling of stainless steel.
Tricycle landing gear, retractable, with a steerable nose wheel.
Double wheels with double brake connections.
Hydraulic booster which prevents pilot fatigue.
Four separate, indepndt fuel systems.
Four separate, independent fuel systems.
Triple tail, giving better control.
Perfect circle fuselage which resembles an airfoil.
Complete engine installation in approximately 28 minutes.
Total cargo space—450 cubic feet.
Height of vertical tail (static)—23 feet, 7 inches.
Overall fuselage height (static)—18 feet, 8 inches.

Constellation Hop Presages Rosy Future for Air Transport

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Flight of the Lockheed Constellation air liner from Burbank, Calif., to Washington—about 2,400 miles—in the record time of six hours and 58 minutes brings commercial air transport to a performance point reach by specialized aviation only seven years ago.

Coincidentally, one of the participants of the current flight, Howard Hughes, made the older record when on Jan. 19, 1937, he flew a Hughes "Special" monoplane powered with a 700-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., in seven hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds. This was an average speed of 327 miles an hour.

Weapons of War

Thus, improvements in plane and engine design, promoted in large part by the war, have brought commercial speeds close to the speeds of flights hitherto achieved by fast "souped-up" jobs.

According to Transcontinental and Western Air's President, Jack Frye, who piloted the giant craft, with Mr. Hughes as co-pilot, nonstop commercial flights across the United States in approximately nine hours are possible after the war.

Since we are at war, however, he pointed out, the Constellation and its successors have become grim shark-bodied, triple-finned weapons of war, determined to speed the day of victory for the United Nations.

In military service, and designated as C-69, Mr. Frye added, the Constellation can carry up to 100 soldiers with full equipment, instead of 57 passengers in cushioned chairs.

Designed as a peacetime coast-to-coast and transoceanic transport plane, the Constellation now joins the "battle of the giants," a commercial rivalry being waged by the builders of large airplanes for the postwar transport business of the domestic and overseas airline operators. Douglas is in there pitching with its DC-4 and DC-7, the latter only recently announced, while Boeing, Consolidated, and Martin also have announced designs and declared their intention to compete for business.

The Constellation already is in production at the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Burbank.

Mr. Frye pointed out that the plane's four 2,200-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines provide power to lift a useful load of 14 tons. Increased speed and economy also result, he said, from its ability to fly "above the weather" at full power at altitudes up to 30,000 feet. He also stated that the plane's engine power is able to lift it into the air in less than 1,500 feet at sea level.

Youth Clubs and Play Centers Fight Delinquency in Britain

By Marjorie M. Cassels

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new approach to the problem of child delinquency is emerging from Britain's wartime efforts to solve this question as part of the broader program of social reforms now being worked out.

Announcing the formation of an advisory council to assist in drawing up a program of reforms, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said in the House of Commons recently, "Every persistent offender has been at one time a first offender, and the questions affecting these or adolescent offenders are closely linked with the question of older offenders."

The keynote of this new approach is the supervising of the children's free time—after school hours, on Saturday mornings, and during vacations.

One of the principal problems is that of children up to 14 who, owing to the fact that their parents are away from home during the day on war work, are left to their own devices after school until 6 or 7 p. m.

Play Centers

Parents are urged to co-operate with the authorities by seeing that their children attend one of the Play Centers opened at infant and junior schools. Here boys and girls up to the age of 11 can go after lessons are over. During the winter months, indoor games and handicrafts, chosen by the children, are supervised. When it is light enough to be out of doors, the playgrounds are used for organized games, and the children can help in the school's "Dig for Victory" garden.

In many districts, some schools are kept open during vacation to cater for those children whose parents are working. Instead of lessons, activities of the "holiday schools" are similar to those of the Play Centers.

The question of senior children receives different treatment. It is found that boys and girls of 12 and over do not readily enter into activities of Play Centers—therefore not many are provided. Youth Clubs have been organized in most districts.

One of the most successful ventures is a number of junior clubs set up by the "Save the Children" Fund. Membership of these clubs costs one penny a week. They are run by men and women wardens, with voluntary helpers. They are open every day from 4 until 7 p. m. and on Saturday mornings—hours when children otherwise might be getting into trouble on the streets. The children, perhaps because they pay their penny each week, seem to show a sense of personal possession, and take a pride in and responsibility for the proper management of the clubs. The activities of the clubs are varied and include carpentry, pottery, cooking, laundry, shoe repairing, toy making, and sewing. Games are organized on near-by bombed sites, which have been cleared of debris partly by the boys themselves.

Police-Run Clubs

The absence of good home influence, particularly where fathers have been away for four years or more on war service, is beginning to be noticeable, even among the older boys. A new kind of boys club is being set up for the "toughest" youngsters between the ages of 11 and 16. These are called police clubs, and it has been found that boys who fight shy of other youth organizations are often ready to join, because they realize that a police-run club is liable to have a "tougher" and more "grown-up" element about it. Facilities at these clubs include make-do-and-mend and other classes, boxing, wrestling, and physical training.

Another method for turning "bad" boys into good citizens by mild discipline, matched with a strict code of honor, is being put into effect in setting up a chain of hostels in many big towns.

Boys on probation will be sent to these hostels if it is felt that their home influence is not good. They will be given useful jobs with outside employers. The boys will live in comfort and have full freedom to go to cinemas or dances. One of the features of this new probationary treatment is a Court of Honor made up of the boys themselves. These "honor hostels" are partly government sponsored and partly supported voluntarily.

Hostels of a similar nature to those for the boys are also run for girls who are on probation.

Ford and Government Unite In Veterans First for Jobs

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Henry Ford has promised war veterans priorities on postwar jobs in his vast enterprises, and the House voted overwhelmingly yesterday to give them the first call on all Government pay rolls.

Mr. Ford, whose plants now hire 180,000 war workers, said veterans will get the preference when the war ends because "people have made a lot of money out of this war and the servicemen have made nothing." The Ford companies have 25,00 workers in the armed services.

He made the pledge in a letter to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of Veterans' Retraining and Re-employment, and said he hoped other companies will do the same thing. Under present law, employ- are required to rehire war-absent workers and give them their old jobs as far as possible.

Shortly after Mr. Ford's letter became public the House voted 312 to 1 to give war veterans, their wives and widows, the top priority in filling government jobs after the war.

The bill, introduced by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, had the backing of President Roosevelt who told a Congressional Committee the Government should set an employment example for private industry. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Etiquette Code Is Approved For Flag of Four Freedoms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18 — After six months of research and discussions a flag protocol has been developed for the United Nations Flag of Four Freedoms, and distribution of the world-wide reference guide began today with representatives of the 44 united and associated nations scheduled to get their copies together with sample flag sets illustrating the two flag system as used in each of the respective countries. Representatives of all the 44 united and associated nations co-operated unofficially in providing material for the guide.

Work on the new guide was begun after a two month survey had demonstrated that few persons understood the true significance of the United Nations Flag of Four Freedoms and that there was much confusion about its proper use.

The flag laws and the flag etiquette of the 44 nations were consulted in working out the new flag flying code. It was found that, with few exceptions, the flag flying practices of the world were in close agreement.

The different uses of the white flag with its four upright red bars, how to fly it and how not to display it, are set forth in 11 points in folder style suitable for posting on walls or bulletin boards. A list of the united and associated nations is included together with instructions as to how to make the flag and how to use the world-wide symbol of freedom in print. Other interesting and pertinent information is also included.

The "honor flag" guide is published by the Four Freedoms Committee of Washington as a patriotic service and with no commercial interest of any kind. With the unofficial help of the embassies and legations as well as private citizens, the new guide is being translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

Brooks Harding, Chairman of the Four Freedoms Committee, conducted the unofficial discussions.

Battered Bomber Back From Wars Lands With Bang at Miami Field

MIAMI, Fla., April 18 (AP) — Patched with bits of an old English stove, an oil can and assorted salvaged parts from wrecked planes, the Bomerang a B-24 Liberator Bomber, came home from the wars with a bang.

The bang was provided by the blowout of its right tire as the big plane, veteran of 53 combat missions in Africa, Italy and the European Theater, 'axied to a halt at the Miami Army Air Base.

Aboard the ship, whose guns have brought down 12 enemy planes, were two members of its original ground crew and nine others who will take the battered ship on a tour of plane and parts factories.

The boys call the ship Boomerang but a woman painter dropped an "o" and it's in the official records as Bomerang.

The plane came back from the first Liberator raid over Lille, France, badly damaged and condemned. Its ground crew, Master Sergeant Charles A. Chambers of Mechanicsburg, Pa., recalled, was given three weeks to try to salvage it.

"The crew worked day and night, used salvaged parts from wrecked planes—and six days later the Bomerang took off on her second mission," Sergeant Chambers said. "When supplies were scarce, we just improvised. Once we fitted a piece of plating from an English stove in the wing and once we used a part of an oil can to make repairs."

Return of the plane to this country was delayed for 10 days in England, Capt. Walter T. Stewart of Salt Lake City explained. Its tail was clipped by an RAF pilot making a forced landing on the runway.

Australia Up in Arms Over Press Curb

Today and the Problems of Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

SYDNEY, Australia, April 18—Street demonstrations yesterday marked the dispute between Australian newspaper proprietors and Commonwealth censorship authorities which resulted in the suspension of four newspapers in Sydney and two elsewhere. Sydney University students headed a procession of 2,000 marchers, singing "We want a free press; democracy must prevail."

The Future:

Looking back on the events of the past 20 years, one might be tempted to paraphrase the Biblical verse, "Without vision the people perish," to "Without a free press, liberties perish."

And, looking forward into the future, one might say with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, "The significance of this war is that it is the first step to new opportunities in which the press must play a greater part."

In any case, it is generally conceded that a free and honest press is a prerequisite of a free and democratic world.

At the same time, it also is widely admitted that the establishment of a free press in countries that have never known it and in lands where it has been lost poses a problem of the utmost difficulty.

What must be done to assure freedom of the press throughout the world when the guns of war are put away?

Numerous plans have been offered.

Peace Pledge Urged

Former Undersecrtary of State Sumner Welles, for example, suggests that each nation be obliged to pledge uncontrolled newspapers and news agencies in its constitution as a condition of its adherence to an international organization.

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, urges that a free press be made one of the articles of the peace pact.

And similar suggestions have been offered by others.

However, virtually all framers of plans and programs agree that in the final analysis the guarantee of untrammeled journalism is found not in ink and seals on parchment, but in an alert public conditioned to an appreciation of its value.

Essentially, world-wide freedom of the press is more a problem in education than a problem in government.

Measures now being planned for France in the wake of liberating Allied armies are being watched with keen interest everywhere, for the problems of the French also are those of numerous other war-torn peoples.

The French are faced with the necessity of building a press free not only of government curbs, but of the more subtle and tensile chains of corruption and a laissez-faire public. Before the war the French press, while free in theory, was to a large degree enslaved in fact by venality.

But how is it to be done?

French Plan Stern Controls

The Consultative Assembly of the French National Committee of Liberation thinks it can be done best through the imposition of stern temporary controls which will stamp out corruption and "educate" newspaper readers to their responsibility. The Assembly, therefore, has decreed that publications must make statements of their ownership and backing, and industrialists, persons with large commercial or agricultural holdings, and administrative officials are forbidden to own newspapers.

On the other hand, a vigorous and articulate segment of French political thought holds that the Assembly is gravely in error and that freedom of the press can never be built on a foundation of restrictions, however temporary and however well intentioned such restrictions may be.

Roughly speaking, the same division of opinion appears to prevail among many other nationalities.

Which point of view is correct?

The world of tomorrow must decide if the press is to attain its full growth of freedom—a development which Representative Sol Bloom (R) of New York recently said "would do as much as, or more than, any other step which can be taken to guarantee a lasting peace."

Inflation Runaway in Greece: Money Just Trash in Purses

LISBON, Portugal, April 18 (AP)—A pair of shoes in Greece today costs 20,000,000 drachmas, a German newspaper says in discussing the runaway inflation in that unhappy country.

In the early 1930's the drachma was worth a little more than one cent in United States exchange. In other words, 600 drachmas then would buy a $6 pair of shoes. Some idea of the present stage of inflation is that the present equivalent for a pair of $6 shoes is about $200,000 in Greek currency.

Other current prices in Greece mentioned by the German newspaper—the Koelnische Zeitung, published in Cologne—include:

A loaf of bread, 260,000 drachmas; razor blade, 50,000; a shirt, 8,000,000; two pounds of potatoes, 300,000.

The progressive acceleration of this inflation is illustrated by figures showing that a razor blade in October, 1940, could be bought for three drachmas. In January, 1944, the price had climbed to 3,000, by the end of March to 50,000.

The article fails to mention that this fantastic inflation—similar to Germany's in 1923—makes it easy for foreigners to finish paying for properties in which they made the first installment a few years ago. In this case the foreigners are Germans—and the Greeks who sold them lands, factories, or businesses in 1941 or earlier are left holding the bag—a bag full of virtually worthless currency.

Dispatches sent by German correspondents in Athens frankly describe the situation of the impoverished population as catastrophic and confused, but seeks to convey the impression that it was the Italians during the occupation of the country who produced the financial mess.

Cabinet Strives To Put Greece On Solid Basis

Battle of liberation and very future of nation seen to depend upon coalition regime.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 18—The "partial Cabinet" which has been forged by former Premier Sophocles Venizelos, is making strenuous efforts to form a strong national government drawn primarily from parties and organizations inside Greece. It is aware that the very size and stature of the postwar Hellenic Kingdom is at stake.

The announced acceptance by the Leftist E. A. M. organization on Greek soil of the invitation of the Hellenic Government to send three representatives, and the agreement of Colonel Zervas to send a representative is regarded here as a hopeful sign, but no one underestimates the difficulties confronting Mr. Venizelos.

Yet it is realized by the more stable Greek elements that continuance of the recent trouble would jeopardize not only the present battle of liberation, but Greece's whole future.

At the postwar peace table Greece must defend its claim to Macedonia, the Dodecanese Islands, and other once Greek areas. A Greece torn by internal strife would be in no position to clinch its claims.

Position at Peace Table

Again if, despite its glorious war record Greece should fail to play its expected part in the continuing battles of Italy and the Mediterranean, it would be jeopardizing its peace-table prerogatives.

It is realized in responsible military quarters that the day of Greek liberation could conceivably come soon if the continuing Soviet offensive should induce the Germans to withdraw from the Hellenic area.

The least the Greeks could do in the view of responsible countrymen is to have a stable government prepared to enter Greece.

Finally it is argued in many quarters that only if the Greeks put an end to present disintegrating tendencies and embrace responsible parliamentarianism will Greece be able to avoid Communist chaos which Hungary suffered after World War I.

Realizing the needs of the hour Mr. Venizelos is embarking on the task of setting up a Government which will be acceptable if possible to the mountaineers from the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S., to the National Liberation Committee, to the Greek patriots from Athens, and to civilians, and the Army and Navy located in the Middle East as the surest way of killing this large order and constructing a powerful regime, in the view of both King George and Mr. Venizelos, is to include as many representatives as possible from patriot and guerrilla organizations inside Greece.

More Greeks Expected

It is expected that other Greek patriots will follow the devious escape route of G. Papandreou, leader of the Socialist democratic party and a Liberal follower of the elder Venizelos, who has now arrived in Cairo.

Strangely enough this first envoy has cast strong doubts on the claims of the political Committee of National Liberation to represent the only worthy Liberal political group inside the homeland.

Mr. Papandreou, whose liberalism is instanced by his exile during the Metaxes dictatorship and imprisonment by the Nazis, early declared his opposition to formation of the Liberation Committee by Colonel Bakirdjis as constituting one more "act of division which can be fatal in the present critical circumstance of our country," and expressed to the Cairo Government his hope that the Liberation Committee would be short-lived.

General Coalition

While later arrivals from Greece who may be members of E. A. M. or the Liberation Committee may declare otherwise Mr. Papandreou has fully indorsed the aim of the Venizelos regime to form a government of a "general national coalition composed of the political parties, the national liberation organizations, and the Government of Cairo."

The return of Ex-King George belatedly to Cairo is regarded generally as a helpful factor. While his popularity has undoubtedly shown perceptible drops as a result of the crisis here still the fact that the authority of his office is behind the effort to bring representatives from Greece and form a government drawn from enemy-occupied areas gives added weight to the courageous effort of Mr. Venizelos who, if successful, will have aided not only Greece but the whole cause of the United Nations.

Congress Told How to Aid Conversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Ninety per cent of the country's postwar reconversion problem centers around getting capital into the hands of business so it can start producing and giving men jobs, Frederick C. Crawford, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the House Special Committee Studying Postwar Plans today in testimony that emphasized the need for Congress to set up immediately definite and final rules now so business can plan ahead.

The Committee, obviously impressed by the persuasive and articulate Mr. Crawford, listened attentively as this business spokesman scored the following points:

1. Congress faces the problem of making quick and speedy conversion plans or following the old methods of audits, checks, etc. Industry's ability to convert once it is given the go-ahead signal will startle and amaze the country. Actually 75 per cent of business has no reconversion plans. Those that do, the big ones, particularly the auto industry, get the headlines. But they are not the majority.

2. Despite pressure, Congress Congress must not be so intent on catching the one tenth of 1 per cent of crooks who will take advantage of speedy contract-termination methods that it prevents quick conversion and throws the nation into a depression. Don't burn the barn door down to catch one rat, Mr. Crawford repeated. Better let the 999 firms go ahead on peacetime production than hold them up to catch one rat. He can be caught later.

3. The great need of business in addition to capital is for floor space. If can't produce unless the Government clears out war machines. So be willing to take losses if only to get the plants free for peace production.

4. Protect subcontractors or at least let them protect themselves. The secret of America's war production lies in the fact that price contractors have thousands of subcontractors who are specialists in particular lines. At present they furnish prime contractors on Government order regardless of business risk involved.

5. Be realistic about disposal of surpluses and realize that much of it, even war plant space, has not much peacetime value. The "atrocity cases" which get the headlines are often not so or are explainable. A tool with a dollar's worth of material in it and $20 worth of work added to it to make it suitable for a certain type of war production is not even worth a dollar to a businessman. For he must also pay to have it converted to its original raw material state before it is of any use to him. There will be a lot of screaming about losses in such cases, Mr. Crawford warned, but if the Government doesn't sell at a loss it won't sell at all.

6. Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes' plan to give the $15,000,000,000 in war plants to war veterans is impracticable and silly. The veterans who wouldn't know what to do with them or how to operate them competitively would be the first to sell them for a song to business. A lot of them business wouldn't want to buy at any price.

7. The Government doesn't need to train more workers by schooling, etc. The war business has provided 15,000,000 new skilled workers. The job will be not to upgrade workers, but to downgrade them—to get them to accept less specialized and possibly less well-paid work, to get the barbers, the hairdressers, the professors, the auto salesmen, the gasoline operators out of the war plants and back into their former trades.

8. A tax program must be adopted immediately after the war that will encourage business to expand, that will entice people to invest in new businesses, that will induce risk capital to take a chance. The present corporate tax structure is such that old businesses can't expand and new businesses can't start. What makes America different from China is that America has capital and China hasn't. And the tremendous expansion of American capital came primarily from permitting business to plow back profits.

Hidden Price Rise In Clothes Fought

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Daniel P. Woolley, regional Office of Price Administration Administrator, announced recently that a drive has been inaugurated against "hidden price increases" in the garment industry.

"We are determined to put an end to hidden price increases in clothing, millinery and other wearing apparel," Mr. Woolley declared. "Particularly in the low and medium priced lines. Such practices as reducing the quality of workmanship, material, or trimmings, or passing along to the consumer the higher cost of containers will not be tolerated."

In line with the drive, Mr. Woolley announced the filing of a treble damage action for $218,110.14 against Artee Frocks, and said injunction proceedings against 25 paper box jobbers who furnish the bulk of corrugated paper containers to clothing manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are under way in Federal Court here.

Africans Want Say in New Era, Two New York Meetings Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—The repercussions of this global war are felt even in the remotest parts of our truly "one world."

This was brought out at two New York meetings sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, one April 16 honoring the anniversary of Paul Robeson, actor and singer, and the other on April 17, on "Africa—New perspectives."

Mr. Robeson said the approach to the problems of the peoples of Africa "must be in the terms of the Atlantic Charter and the great wartime agreements reached at Cairo, Moscow, and Teheran."

To that end, he said, there must be established an international authority representing the United Nations and the peoples of Africa.

Although "darkest Africa" has not become an actual battlefield, its peoples, living mostly under European colonial administration, are well aware that their own destiny will depend on the outcome of the world struggle and on the peace which will follow. Therefore they want to participate in the development of their homelands.

The Council is an organization of American and African Negroes and of white friends of the Negro race. The group is headed by Mr. Robeson, with William Jay Shieffelin, of the Y. M. C. A. as Vice-Chairman and Max Yergan as Executive Director. These men want "the long-forgotten and dark continent" to have its proper place within the new world and they want the United States to wake up to its responsibility for this continent.

The conference was attended by representatives of the two "independent" African countries, Ethiopia and Liberia, of Belgium and the Belgian Congo, of the French Committee, and of the Soviet Union.

That European "imperialism" in Africa should not be replaced by an American brand was stressed by Mr. Robeson. If the United States, the strongest power on earth, intervenes in African affairs, it should be in the interests of the native population and in order to raise their living and educational standard and to lead them to responsible self-government.

The governments of the colonial powers increasingly understand that exploitation of overseas territories in the interest of white colonizers is a thing of the past and that henceforth they have to act as "trustees" for the backward populations under their domination. The British, the Belgians, and especially the French under the leadership of Governor General Félix Eboué, a Negro from French Guiana, have now shown their willingness to develop the colonial administration in a progressive spirit and to let the natives take active part in the development of their countries.

About 8,000 persons attended the Robeson celebration. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in a personal greeting said that more than any other artist in the history of this country, "Paul Robeson has endeavored to express in song the aspirations of the common man."

Purple Heart Since 1782

The Military Order of the Purple Heart was founded by George Washington in 1782.

Sedition Case Recess Asked By Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Continued inability of the Government to locate Edward James Smythe of New York, a defendant in the trial of 30 persons charged with seditious conspiracy, caused the prosecution today to ask a recess until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Smythe failed to answer his name when the case was called in United States District Court yesterday before Justice Edward C. Eicher and was still missing today.

O. John Rogge, Special Assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle and prosecutor of the case against two women and 28 men, said he did not know how long the trial might be delayed while Justice Department agents sought Mr. Smythe. He said the court had indicated it would wait a "reasonable time."

Justice Eicher had bailiffs call for Mr. Smythe immediately upon convening the second day of this largest sedition action of World War II. Mr. Smythe failed to answer, and his attorney—James J. Laughlin—was asked for information.

Mr. Laughlin, replying to what he termed "inferences" by the prosecutor yesterday that Mr. Laughlin might have knowledge of Mr. Smythe's whereabouts, asserted he had no such knowledge.

Attorneys sought today to have evidence against their clients either suppressed or made available to them in the defense. Justice Eicher overruled all motions.

South Carolina Acts to Bar Negro Vote in Primaries

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18 (AP)—South Carolina's legislators' determination to insure their dominant Democratic Party's traditional "white supremacy" by divorcing primaries and state government approached fulfillment today as more than 100 bills repealing scores of primary laws neared enactment.

"We'll fight him at the polls," Representative John D. Long of Union said to the possibility that "the Negro might try to vote in our white democratic primaries despite all we may do here."

Party and state officials have said they feared a recent Supreme Court ruling that Negroes could vote in the Texas primaries might be invoked in South Carolina's, which are similar.

They hoped repeal of all primary statutes would forestall any legal action by Negroes to vote in the primaries, which would hereafter be conducted by political parties without state permission or regulation.

"All this shouting and uproar for the Negro vote has been brought about to gain the (Northern) Negro votes," Senator J. P. Mozingo of Darlington said. "When the day comes that the President of the United States is elected by popular vote in a primary, you will hear no more of it."

The legislators hoped to have wiped the word "primary" from the state statutes by Thursday or Friday.

Idea of League With Teeth Seems Favored in Capital

Continued from Page 1

would be of inestimable value in winning full Senate approval of an agreement.

Secretary Hull in his April 9 analysis of American foreign policy had this to say on the establishment of a postwar international gathering:

"We are at a stage where much of the work of formulating plans for the organization to maintain peace has been accomplished. It is right and necessary that we should have the advice and help of an increasing number of members of the Congress."

The Secretary refrained then, as he has since, from being more explicit. But Breckenridge Long, an Assistant Secretary of State, three days later in New York was more specific. He partially lifted the veil on official postwar thinking, revealing the barest outlines of a structure reminiscent of the former league.

Mr. Long's remarks revealed that the State Department favored:

1. Some general body on which all member states would be equally represented which would serve as a world assembly.

2. A court of international justice.

3. A small body or council, representative of the large and small nations, endowed with adequate powers and means to arrange for maintaining the peace.

League With Teeth

One has there in bare outline an organization that strikingly resembles the former League of Nations. The major addition and the one that it is hoped will make it work is the decision to cloak the Council with power to enforce its will.

From other parts of Mr. Long's address one gathers that the State Department fully recognizes, and is planning for, the joint responsibility of the major powers to maintain peace. While therefore his outline does not prescribe Council membership or limit it to the major nations, it is clear that the major powers on whose shoulders would rest the responsibility of supplying the force necessary to maintain peace would have to be members of such a body.

"The major nations," he says, and then adds "together with the other law-abiding states" must create this international organization.

"The major nations," he continues, and then adds "and in due course all nations" must promise not to use force to settle disputes except when arranged for by international agreement.

"Each of the major nations," he concludes, and then adds "and any other nations to be agreed upon," must maintain adequate forces to prevent disturbances to the peace in manner agreed on.

This emphasis on the necessity of unity among the major powers which he deliberately does not name runs deep in official thinking. If peace and security are to be maintained the following are basic essentials according to the State Department: (1) Arrangements for pacific settlement of international disturbances; (2) Provisions for the joint use of force to suppress disturbances of the peace; (3) An indispensable minimum of machinery of action.

British Favor Thriving U. S.; League With Teeth Indorsed

Continued from Page 1

the opportunity "to build a new world" is at hand and that, unlike failure in 1920, the world demands postwar full employment.

Basically, anxiety rests in the realization that the maintenance of prosperity in America is now of postwar global importance and there is British apprehension lest this should not be accomplished. The Economist, in a prominent current article says: "It is impossible to feel very happy about the prospects of full employment in the United States," citing three differences from the situation in Britain.

First, the American problem is far bigger; second, whereas Britain is agreed on methods, in America "all is still controversy"; third, while the British accept the Government as the administrative machine, "in America the machinery, so far as it exists at all, is the object of violent political attack."

Facing Facts

The magazine adds that no Englishman wants postwar depression in America, but the Government cannot banish that possibility from its policy.

In different words, Mr. Bruce emphasizes that the world looks to America "for economic leadership" and that, failure to provide full postwar employment, would break the social structure under the resultant strain. If mass unemployment were to exist in America, it would so affect the world as to "render all plans for wiser financial and commercial policies after the war unrealizable."

The Times of today makes this sentence its own and expands to say it would be "fatal if any major country" should seek employment, not by increasing domestic purchasing power but by pushing foreign sales, "refusing to accept goods and services in exchange," and thus exporting unemployment.

Thus the paradox presented on the eve of the great military invasion is one of foreign anxiety over American domestic problems, since proper solution of these is now vital to world co-operation and happiness.

International Youth Group On I. L. O. Lines Proposed

Continued from Page 1

much broader concept of the whole problem at issue. The trouble with the bodies that are made up exclusively of experts is that each is generally limited to his special branch. We want the experts but we also want spokesmen of the people who are to be represented.

Speaking specifically of the possibilities in education, Mr. Harriman who is Chairman of the Committee on Youth Problems of the American Council on Education, referred to a memorandum he had prepared for the Committee. In this he said:

"The problems of youth and education are changing with the changing conditions of life and it is of the utmost importance that throughout the world there be a free exchange of experience and a free discussion of wise policies of action.

"Hence the great need for an International Organization of Youth and Education made up, not merely of experts in education, but also of representatives of the great classes into which our social order is divided, to wit, labor, management, and agriculture."

"Let me urge the setting up, in connection with the world organization, of an autonomous body, tripartite or four-part in its nature, to continuously study and consider the problems of children, of youth, and of education."

Initial sitting of the governing body of the I. L. O. was postponed again today because nine of the 30 members of the governing body were held up at sea in their voyage from London.

Other than this the single preconference flurry was related to discussion of seating the Argentine worker delegate, whose place may be questioned on the ground he is not a genuine trade unionist.

Argentina Officially Claims It Is Almost Rid of Axis Spies

BUENOS AIRES, April 18 (AP)—Mystery thriller methods through which a Japanese spy ring dispatched information to Tokyo during early months of the war were unfolded last night in an Argentine Government announcement which said almost all Axis espionage had now been stamped out.

Giving further details of activities which led to Argentina's break in diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan in January, a communiqué said the Japanese sent home data by a code based on certain letters in ordinary novels and other books which were marked almost imperceptibly.

The communiqué said the Japanese ring, headed by Shozo Murai, civil attache of the Japanese Embassy forwarded its information to Tokyo "from a neighboring nation" which the announcement did not identify.

After the United States went to war, the communiqué said, Tokyo ordered all Japanese in Argentina, including those in civil jobs, to gather and send information on U. S. industrial and political activity and labor unions as well as military moves.

The announcement said the investigation was continuing and was expected to produce still further information on the Axis intrigue. A number of leaders have been arrested, but others still are at large.

Admiral Calls Navy's New Wildcat Best Light Fighter Plane We Have

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Production of a new Wildcat fighter plane described by Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey as "the best light fighter we have," was announced today by the General Motors Corporation.

The plane, known as the FM-2, has been rolling out of the company plant at Linden, N. J., for some time and already has seen action with the Pacific Fleet. It is a successor to the original Grumman Wildcat which General Motors has been making for more than a year at its Eastern Aircraft Division plants. Grumman production is now concentrated on the heavier Hellcat.

Announcement of the new model Wildcat was made after a tour of General Motors plants at Linden and Trenton, N. J., by a group of aviation writers and newspapermen who saw the new ship in action, together with the Avenger, the Navy's carrier-based bomber.

The company announced the new Wildcat is powered by a "hitherto unannounced Wright engine with a number of new features including forged cylinder heads in place of the usual cast variety."

The plane can climb faster than its predecessor, and is capable of considerably shorter take-off and lower landing speed, both valuable assets for use on the Navy's small carriers for which the plane is designed.

Seized Plants Seek To Enjoin Operating

OWENSBORO, Ky., April 18 (AP)—The Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corporation, whose two Owensboro plants were placed under control of the Army by orders of President Roosevelt, filed suit in Federal Court at Louisville asking an injunction to restrain the Army from operating the plants.

Col. Carroll Badeau, Commander of the Lexington Signal Depot, who was assigned by the War Department to direct operations at the plants, said he had been told by Roy Burlew, company President, that the Ken-Rad management had "not receded from its position," with regard to compliance with a National War Labor Board order to grant a wage increase to 3,200 production and maintenance workers here.

The company took the position that it could not afford to pay the increase.

Fatality Toll Is 38 In Southern Tornado

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18 (AP)—Rescue workers, digging into the wreckage left by a tornado that roared over a 100-mile strip in northeastern Georgia and western North Carolina early Sunday, fixed thte fatality toll at 38, with more than 300 persons injured.

Twenty-one fatalities were reported in Georgia—12 in the Royston area and nine in the Nuburg community of Hart County. Seventeen persons were killed in South Carolina.

American Red Cross representatives said that at least 147 homes were destroyed and 103 homes damaged.

Women can tell clothes... but what can clothes tell women?

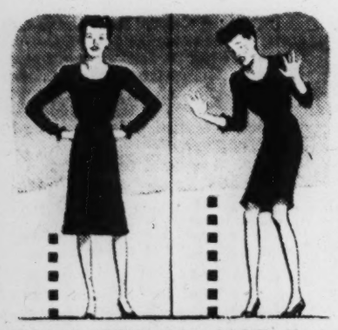
AS A WOMAN, you know clothes. That is, you know when a dress is stylish, when it becomes you.

Well, let's suppose that you see such a dress pictured in a magazine.

You go shopping and find it in a store. On it you find a tag that tells you the size and price. Nothing more.

Isn't there a lot more you'd *like* to be told?

For example: Who made the fabric and exactly what kind of fabric is it? How resistant is it to fading and shrinking? Should it be laundered or dry-cleaned? Will it wear well?



Will it shrink? Will it fade unduly? Should it be dry-cleaned or laundered. These are things you want to know when you buy.

Good Housekeeping believes that a tag giving you *that* kind of information would be a great service to you in buying clothes.

So the price tag gets a much-needed mate

We have worked out a plan whereby every garment featured editorially in Good Housekeeping will carry such a tag. You will find that tag *on* the garment, in the store. (For example, you'll find it on *every one* of the cottons featured in our May issue.)

It's called the Good Housekeeping "Facts-First" Fashion Tag.

It will tell you just what the fabric is . . . give you information about its resistance to fading and shrinkage . . . tell you whether it can be laundered or should be dry-cleaned.

No other magazine offers such a service, or ever has. And we sincerely believe no other magazine *could* offer it.

This is because no other magazine functions as Good Housekeeping does . . . in its effort to serve you well and give you information that is sound, practical, and helpful.

The practical expression of an idea

The Good Housekeeping *idea* is to go to *unusual* lengths to satisfy ourselves that what we publish in our magazine will be both trustworthy and of the greatest service to you.

The story behind the Good Housekeeping "Facts-First" Fashion Tag is an example.

Some years ago, we established our own Textile Laboratory, staffed by textile experts and furnished with scientific equipment for investigating fabric qualities.

With this laboratory, we can give you a greater service in Good Housekeeping's fashion pages.

Instead of just showing fashions and giving fashion information, we can find out about the *serviceability* of the fashions we feature. Will a dress wear well, resist fading and shrinkage? We can find out. We can pass our findings on to you in our fashion pages.

Here is the way we have now made it possible to give you this information on the actual dresses *in the stores:*

This is Good Housekeeping's "Facts-First" Fashion Tag. It tells you facts about the fabric qualities of the particular dress you're buying, as revealed by Good Housekeeping's own laboratory investigation.

The fabric starts the fashion

Months before they will be made up into each season's dresses, dozens and dozens of different new fabrics come to Good Housekeeping.

From them, Good Housekeeping's fashion editors select those fabrics they believe to be most appealing, most stylish.

Samples are then sent to our Textile Laboratory where they are carefully investigated for *serviceability*. Any that do not meet our strict requirements are discarded.

We then consult with the manufacturers who are going to make garments out of the particular fabrics that have met our requirements.

From the manufacturers' designs, we pick out the styles to be featured in our Fashion pages. And for each garment featured we prepare our "Facts-First" Fashion Tag, giving the information disclosed by our laboratory investigation.

Under our supervision, the dress manufacturer puts the proper tag on the proper dress . . . and you find it there when you go to the store to buy.

Extra measures... extra steps... for you

These extra steps . . . these extra measures . . . are evidence of Good Housekeeping's whole attitude toward you, the reader.

They are taken because we want our fashion pages—as we want *every* page in Good Housekeeping—to give you the utmost possible service.

They are taken because we have made a pledge to you. A pledge that, in this case, extends even *beyond* the bounds of editing and publishing our magazine:

That at no time, and not for any reason or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.

Good Housekeeping

The Homemakers' Bureau of Standards

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

We give this seal to no one—the product that has it, owns it.

FOR VICTORY ★ BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Homes Push Out Their Walls to Welcome Servicemen Up in Ketchikan, Alaska

Friends in Far Places—No. 7

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was on a Tuesday last August. Mrs. Paul H. Adams, who had already opened her home in Ketchikan, Alaska, to one young ensign needing a place to stay, was confronted with five more. They were just such fine, eager young Americans as her own son who had left for Coast Guard duty a month before. They filed into her hospitable living room, were seated and then explained what they had come for. They had heard she had a couple of extra rooms and was willing to take in some more fellows.

"Yes, two or three, perhaps, but not five," she said firmly, shaking her head and laughing at the evident intention of the whole delegation to take up residence in the second story of her home. "And it will be several weeks before I'm ready to take anybody," she continued, "because we intend to have a bathroom with a shower put upstairs. If we have you boys there, we want you to be comfortable."

"Oh, that's all right, there'll be plenty of room for us, and we can come Thursday," they responded almost in chorus. She protested. There really wasn't room; there would be noise and inconvenience while the remodeling was going on. But her protests were overruled, the Navy chalked up a victory, and two days later took up a comfortable position on the upper floor of the Adams home.

One of the men worked nights and slept in the daytime, but he stayed on despite the hammering, pounding and buzz of the electric saw, while the building was in progress. None of them complained about stepping over boards and tools and plaster. They were just glad to get "home" at the end of the day. They were welcome to sit downstairs in the living room, reading, writing or playing the grand piano with its electric player attachment or to go to the "dark room" in the basement to develop their films. Wherever they were in the house, they felt the assurance that both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were always interested in having them comfortable and happy.

Now they have a living room of their own.

The Adamses, recognizing the acute need for additional housing accommodations in Ketchikan, had two extra rooms built onto their second story in addition to the bath. This made a place for one more serviceman and afforded the men their own living room upstairs and an outside entrance. Their appreciation was unbounded, says Mrs. Adams, and having them in their home has made it easier for her and her husband to have their own boy away and their daughter down in the States attending her first year of college.

Now there are always seven servicemen with them. When one is transferred from Ketchikan and leaves his room, those remaining decide from among the applicants for it which will be the most congenial with their group. The "family" now includes representatives from New York, Iowa, North Dakota, California and Ohio.

"Scads of Towels"

Mrs. Adams recently heard them telling a newcomer whom they were showing around in his new home that there were "scads of towels and loads of hot water." She has provided for them their own well-stocked linen closet in the bathroom, and apparently they enjoy selecting their fresh towels, she says, choosing the colors that appeal to them—the white towels go begging.

Although she does not provide meals for her seven newly-acquired roomers, Mrs. Adams does do her own housework including the laundering of bed linen and towels in her washing machine. "Without that I just couldn't get along," she says. She irons the sheets and pillow cases folded, and shakes out the clean bath towels and folds them to be put away just as she takes them off the line, mangaging that part of the work as simply as she can. Mr. Adams lends a hand with the vacuum cleaner occasionally and once in a while the boys help out.

On an evening when the U. S. O. Monday Evening Forum met at her home (all enlisted men), she told the young officers upstairs that they would find extra refreshments in the kitchen to which they could help themselves. They did, and when the meeting was over and the guests had gone, she went to the kitchen and found it spotless, everything cleared up and put away and her Navy "family" standing at attention for formal inspection.

Outside Job, Too

She does not permit her home and "family" to occupy all her time, even though she does her own work. When the help shortage became acute for business firms in Ketchikan, she took a job as bookkeeper and stenographer. She is now President of the Business and Professional Women's Club there, last year was President of the patroness group which provided refreshments for all U. S. O. parties, and for the past three years has served as one of the chaperones for these.

Mr. Adams, who is manager of the Tongas Trading Company store, is serving as treasurer of the U. S. O., which has its own two-story building—a headquarters sponsored by the Colonial Dames of America. Here hospitality supplementing that which Ketchikan's homes provide is offered to servicemen. The building includes a gymnasium, sleeping quarters, ballroom, canteen lounge, library, music room, dark room, game room, and a laundry where the men may wash their own clothes. Countless women make cookies and give hours of volunteer service to maintain the activities there and make the servicemen feel welcome in Ketchikan.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Paul H. Adams of Ketchikan, Alaska, photographed with her daughter, June, on a trip to Boston.

British Policewomen Receive Commendation for Service

By Melita Spragge
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Friendliness of the British "Bobby" has earned for his branch of service a world-wide reputation, but much less publicity attends the work of its sister-organization. Silver Jubilee of the Women's Police Force passed here recently with a lack of publicity in keeping with the quiet, unobtrusive service given by its members since its inception in 1919.

Through appreciation of the important part women police can play in combating juvenile delinquency, and in protection of young girls, however, women's organizations here are pressing their demands for increased appointments of women police.

More Appointments Sought

A conference of 70 women's organizations recently called on the Home Secretary for immediate action to get more women police. They also called for appointment of a Woman Assistant Inspector of Constabulary at the Home Office to co-ordinate the work of provincial policewomen, and to advise Chief Constables on their selection and training.

There is always need for the work of women police, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, said at the meeting. War only adds to its urgency. Because the British police force has proved itself a friend of the community, the Archbishop wished to see in it special openings for women.

Policewomen can help with the problem of "street corner boys and girls" who, week by week, are finding their way into juvenile court in increasing numbers, said Mr. John Watson, chairman of the Southwark Juvenile Court. It is the policewomen who find young girls in the park and at the street corners.

"Can anybody suggest that this is a job which should be done by a man?" he asked.

Interesting History

"Nearly 30 years ago, at the outbreak of World War I, women police came into being, tentatively, and under various guises," says Miss Dorothy Peto, Superintendent of Women Police in the Metropolitan Force.

Employment of women developed along three main lines: Experimental employment of a few paid women police by Chief Constables; organization of part-time voluntary patrols under local committees; and enrollment of munitions policewomen.

"Much of the work of these women," Miss Peto says, "had to be done by the wise use of 'bluff.'" On passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act in 1919, however, women could be legally attested as special constables.

In spite of handicaps, Miss Peto adds, these women did magnificent work for the promotion of decency and order, the protection of youth, and the provision of healthy recreation. To them, and to the body of instructed public opinion which they left behind, we largely owe the policewoman of today, she feels.

The Home Office gives the number of policewomen today as nearly 5,000 in England and Wales, but this figure includes members of the Women's Auxiliary Police Corps, recruited for the "duration." London has 170 regular women police.

World War II has brought many additional duties to policewomen. These include patrol duty round camps and barracks, to deal with refractory or vagrant girls; duty in reception areas where children are away from parents and home; preventive work where homes have been broken up by absence of parents in forces or war work; and patrol in darkened streets where lack of normal recreation is an invitation to unwise adventure.

We have got to do more—and do without more. "Outfit the outfits" fighting for you—buy another bond today.

It is not so much a question of saving for a rainy day. The rainy day is here. It is rather a question of saving for the day to come when the sun shines again.

Antique Dough-Trays Are Useful

By Ruth Perkins Safford
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For generations dough-troughs have been used through the Pennsylvania-Dutch country. In this prosperous farming region the hausfrau mixes her dough and bakes her weekly batch of bread to feed her hungry menfolks, as did her mother and her grandmother before her. Pennsylvania-Dutch "dough-trays" (to use the spoken form) do not resemble the shallow wooden chopping and mixing bowls, oval or round in shape, that were so prevalent in New England. Dough-trays are deep, covered boxes, with sides and ends sloping out from a rectangular bottom.

Dough-trays are always made of poplar, generally of one-inch stock, because poplar is less absorbent than most woods, does not crack or swell, and keeps the dough "sweet." Beyond that, their only common characteristic is diversity of form, because dough-trays are as individual as the craftsmen who made them. They are large, medium, or small, according to the size of the family, but an average size is thirty inches long, sixteen inches wide, and twelve inches high.

With and Without Legs

Some dough-trays stand on four sloping legs with the tops at table height and are complete in themselves. The more plentiful type rests squarely on its own base and has to be placed on a table or bench when used for mixing or kneading dough. Ends and sides are usually joined in an intricate dovetail, although simple nailed-on sides are sometimes found. The bottoms were often fitted into grooves in the sides and ends in an effort to obtain water-tightness.

Further variation is found in the handles. Some dough-trays have high, rounded ends, extending above the lids, with hand-holes cut in them. Others have battens secured to the ends. A few give no aid at all but depend on the sloping ends to give the necessary grip. The lids are kept from warping by a pair of transverse battens, which also serve as handles. These battens may be plain, or grooved, or may have finger-holes bored through them.

Our present-day interest in dough-trays lies in their decorative appeal and usefulness as pieces of furniture. The high dough-trays, on legs, are being used for sewing tables, and tables, and buffets in small dinettes. The storage space inside the trough is not to be scoffed at in a small, city apartment. The common dough-trays, without legs, are splendid for wood boxes and low seats. The fireplace has become useful as well as ornamental in these days of fuel rationing, and the clutter of kindling paper and firewood for an evening's warmth can be stowed in the capacious interior of the trough. The heavy lid and sturdy construction of the box make it an excellent low seat for the fireside. And if one takes "forty winks," he is not likely to upset his perch and topple over, as in the case of a stool.

Making Your Own

It is such fun to explore the countryside in York and Lancaster Counties searching for dough-trays! But even without the restrictions of gas rationing, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find dough-trays because the antique dealers, knowing their popularity, have bought up the available supply. And most of us live beyond wartime motoring distance of Southeastern Pennsylvania. However, for the decorative use of dough-trays, any one who is handy with tools can build his own. Pine or any available wood will do, and dovetail joints are really not essential.

The maker cannot go wrong—dough-trays never have been regimented. The joy of constructing a replica can equal the satisfaction or refinishing an original, while the decorating is the same in either case. For decoration was the pride and passion of the Pennsylvania-Dutch immigrant and his descendants, and even the humble dough-tray did not escape notice. The novice will meet with immediate disappointment because a "dough-tray in the rough" is but the shadow of the brightly-painted restoration. Original late 18th-century designs wore off long ago, and thrifty but inartistic owners repainted the troughs with barn paint.

It is an open question whether the greater joy in a dough-tray lies in its discovery or decoration. To merely slap on any old design seems a waste of time and paint, as well as a desecration of good workmanship. Authentic Dutch designs may be obtained from different sources. There is a delightful group of designs, in loose-leaf portfolio form, called "Examples of Pennsylvania-Dutch Folk Art," by Richard D. Krick. Also examples of early designs may be found in the Landis Museum, in Landis Valley, just outside Lancaster, and in the Early American Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York City. The Pennsylvania-Dutch kitchens or "keeping rooms" gleamed with colors in the decorated wood and tin, and this brightness added greatly in the dull, dark, winter days. These early settlers went in strongly for the tulip motif, using realistic and stylized tulips sometimes in pots or vases, other times the tulips alone. Birds were another favorite theme—these birds were called "distelfinks." Other flowers that predominated were lilies, petunias, and less frequently old-fashioned pinks, bleeding hearts, and zinnias. Hearts and angels are favorite motifs.

An Armenian Recipe Will Vary the Menus

By Varsenig N. Bekian
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For variety and interest in your spring menus, perhaps you would like to try these Armenian recipes, when your ration points have accumulated sufficiently to permit a little leeway in the matter of butter and meat.

Guvage

1 pound of meat cut into small pieces
2 eggplants (cut into round pieces)
2 tomatoes (or use half a can)
2 onions
Some parsley
2 cups of water
½ tablespoon of salt
½ teaspoon paprika or red pepper

On the bottom of a pot put half the meat. Add half the eggplant, tomatoes, onions (cut into pieces) and the parsley. Add the other part of each in same order. Add water, salt and red pepper or paprika. Cook in oven 45 minutes to one hour, until the meat is done.

Khadaif

1 pound of khadaif
½ pound of sweet butter
3 cups of sugar
1 pound of chopped walnuts
1 cup of water
1 teaspoon of lemon juice

Spread one half of the khadaif on a buttered pan then spread the walnuts on this. Then spread the remainder of the khadaif on the nuts. Cut into diamond shapes or squares. Heat the butter and pour on them. Heat the oven for 10 minutes. Pour plenty of liquid over the squares. Cover half the time then bake until golden color, but not dry. Boil the water, sugar and lemon juice into a syrup, while the squares are baking. When the khadaif is cooked, drain off the excess butter. Then pour the syrup over the squares and serve hot as a dessert.

Hevla With Cheese

½ pound of sweet butter
1 pound of Munster or Armenian cheese (not salted)
1 cup of flour
1 cup of water
1 cup of sugar

Melt the butter in a sauce pan, when hot add the flour, stirring continually until it becomes a golden brown. Then add the grated cheese mixture and stir until it is dissolved. Have ready the sugar dissolved in the water. Add this to the cheese mixture and boil until it jells. Pour it into a dish and cut into pieces while still warm. Serve as a dessert or candy.

Sish Kebab

About 6 lbs. leg of lamb
4 onions
6 green peppers
6 tomatoes
1 tablespoon of salt
3 eggplants
1 teaspoon black pepper

Cut the lamb into inch cubes. Slice eggplant into thin rounds. Slice the tomatoes the same way.

Slice the onions into small pieces. Mix the lamb, salt and pepper and let it stand for an hour before using. Take long metal skewers and press a piece of lamb on each, then put on the skewer a slice of eggplant, tomato, green pepper. Continue in this order until you have filled the skewer. Do this to each of a dozen or more skewers. If indoors broil it under the oven flame. If outdoors, have a fire of charcoal ready and broil over the hot coals. If fewer portions are desired halve the recipe.

Soap Saving Important

If everyone of the 128 million civilians in the United States saved as little as half a pound of soap a year, by using it carefully, without waste, the total saving would be over 60,000,000 pounds. That is enough soap to supply 3,000,000 individuals for a whole year. In terms of war munitions, it would provide enough soap for all the rubber fittings, including tires, on nearly 2,000,000 2½-ton trucks.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

A Wonderful Breakfast
...any hour of the day!

★HERE's a better beginning for the day ... *whenever* yours begins. Hotcakes drenched with golden, delicious Mapleine Syrup! Three ways to make it—two of them sugar savers. Get magic Mapleine from your grocer—today!

3 GRAND WAYS TO MAKE MAPLEINE SYRUP

1 With Sugar
pour 2 cups boiling water
over 4 cups sugar
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

2 With White Corn Syrup
boil 1½ cups hot water
3 cups corn syrup
for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

3 With Honey & Corn Syrup
heat 1 cup hot water
½ cup strained honey
2½ cups corn syrup
Bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

Letter From Home

Dear Joe:—
Your leave was much too short,
The days flew by on wings,
And now I have my memories
Of many happy things.
The fire's soft glow, the friends
We know, who ran in for a chat,
Gay laughter ringing through the house,
Good talk of this and that.
The look that came into your eyes
When Susan said she'd missed you,
And sister-fashion, threw her arms
About your neck and kissed you.
Though many miles divide us, dear,
And it was hard to part,
So much of you stays home with me
And lives within my heart.
We're sending you, this very day,
A most exciting box,
Some brownies, two surprises,
And a pair of navy socks.
Your little sister knitted them
With tender, loving care
(But you may find a stitch dropped here,
Another stitch dropped there).
Good night, my son. Write when you can,
My best to Bart and Tom,
Chin up! God bless and keep you, dear,
With love and kisses,
MOM

Helen Cushman Mitchell

Polish for Rubbers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just now when we are endeavoring to make all rubber articles wear longer, it is good to know how rubbers, and galoshes, which are wearable but look shabby, may easily be renewed.

First, wipe off all dust and mud with a slightly dampened cloth. When quite dry, apply a coat of liquid shoe polish, just as you would to a leather shoe. The polish will dry quickly, and the gloss of the rubber will be restored. However, rubber varies somewhat, I have found, and if the surface looks dull after drying, polish gently with a soft, dry cloth to bring out the gloss.

E. M. E.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain baths*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

ICE CREAM
AS LOW AS 8¢ PER PINT
SURE TO BE PURE — YOU MAKE IT!
In two minutes combine Evaporated Milk, Milk or Cream, with Sugar and
LONDONDERRY
Whip — Then Freeze — That's All!
No Ice Crystals—Smooth as Velvet
35¢ PACKAGE MAKES 4 PINTS
Ask your Grocer. If he doesn't have it, send us $1.00 for 7 packages and 28 world-famous recipes, postpaid.
LONDONDERRY
836 Howard St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

200 other MONARCH FOODS—all Just as Good!

Beguiling fashions now bare your throat and shoulders to the noonday sun! With revealing necklines on your summer frocks, with halter fashions showing pretty shoulders . . . never, never leave a tell-tale line of demarcation where chin and throat-line meet. Instead —dip your puff in Lucien Lelong's special stay-on Face Powder, and powder, powder, powder throat and shoulders, too! . . .
Have you *ever* enjoyed such caress-smooth texture . . . such delicious fragrance?
• *In a frosty flower-etched container* $2

LUCIEN LELONG
Face Powder

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Sales	Previous day's sales	1944 volume to date	1943 volume to date
Total Sales (est.) 1,000,000	537,720	69,970,574	102,811,825

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	Pr'v. day	M'nth ago	Year ago	1944 high	1944 low
51.8	51.9	52.8	48.4	53.2	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Allenet Lab 1.60a	2	56¾	56	56	—1
Acme Steel 3	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	—1⅛
Adams Exp ⅓g	13	11⅞	11	11⅛	—
Adams-Millis ½e	4	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Addressog-Multi 1	2	20	20	20	
Air Reduction 1a	10	46⅝	39¾x	39¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	31	5¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Ala&Sons 3.80e †	60	143	142	143	+3
Allegheny Corp	43	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	84	28¼	26⅞	26½	—1¼
Allen pr pf	/3	50	48	48	—2¼
Allegh L Stl .35a	9	25	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
Allen Indust ⅔g	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Al Steam & Dye 6	4	144	142⅝	142⅝	—1⅞
Allied Kid (1a)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills .20	23	32	30⅞	30¾	—1
Allied Strs 1	28	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg ½e	26	35	34	34	—1
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	24	106⅛	105¼	105¼	
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Amal Lea pf 2¼a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2½e	6	88⅛	86	86	—1¾
AmAgCh'm 1.20	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½pg	6	60⅛	58¾	58¾	—1¼
Am Bk Note .40e	9	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank N of 3 †100		65½	65	65	—1
Am Bosch ½e	11	12⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	5	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
Am Br'Sh pf 5¼a †	40	128½	128½	128½	
Am Cable & Rad	45	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	4	86	85⅞	85⅞	—1⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	40	175¼	174¼	174¼	—2¼
AmCar&Fdy 1¾g	21	34¼	33¾	33¾	—1¼
Am C&F pf 1¾4g	3	73¾	73½	73½	—1
Am Chain & C 2	5	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
Am Chicle 4a †	50	115½	114½	114½	— ½
Am Colortype .15e	5	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill stpg	12	28½	27½	27½	— ½
Am European ½pg	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Am Export L 2	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
Am For Pow	36	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13¼k	1	76¼	76½	76½	—2¾
Am&FPS7pf 13¼k	13	84½	82	82	—5½
Am&FP 2pf	96	22⅞	21	21	—1⅝
Am How 55 ½e	5	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	67	67	67	
Am Ice	9	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Am Interna ⅓g	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Locomot ½e	11	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	2	86¼	84¼	84¼	—2¼
Am M&F Pr .80	23	15	15	15	
Am M & Met ½e	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Am Metal (1a)	1	21	21	21	
Am Metal pf 6 †	30	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ¼
Am NewsCo 1.80 †	30	34¼	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	20	46¼	44⅝	44⅝	—2¼
Am P&L $5 pf	25	43⅞	41¾	41¾	—2¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	54	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	20	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½ †	350	67¼	66	66	— ¾
Am Safety Raz ⅓e	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	50	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	22	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt&RefPf †	30	154½	153½	153½	—1
Am Snuff 1.20e	3	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	25	25	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Am Stores ⅓e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove .60e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	35⅛	34½	34½	—1
Am Sumat pf 7	1	118½	118	118½	
Am Sum Tob ½e	1	27	27	27	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	25	158	157½	157½	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	8	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅝
Am Tob pf 6	1140	145	144¾	145	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½	22	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ½
Am Viscose 1e	10	41⅛	40½	40½	—1
Am Viscose pf 5	1	117	117	117	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	48	7	6½	6½	— ½
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	89	89	89	+ ½
Am Woolen	15	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
Am Wool pf 2k	5	84½	81½	81½	—3
Am Zinc L & S	71	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1.20	21	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1.4e	†290	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
Anchor Hock G 1.5e	4	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅛
AnchorHkGl pf5 †	10	115	115	115	+2¼
Armour & Co	54	5	5	5	
Armour & Co pf †	40	103	102½	102½	— ½
Armour&Co pref3k	3	82⅛	82	82	— ½
Armstrong Crk ¼e	8	37	35¼	35¼	—1½
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	40	110	110	110	
Asso D Gds ¼e	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	90	98¼	98	98	— ¼
Assc DGd 2 pf 7	1	30	91½	91	
Atch T & SF 3e	54	66¼	64	64	—2¼
Atch T & SF pf 5	7	95½	94¼	95½	+1¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	47	38¾	36⅝	36¾	—1⅞
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	26¾	26½	26½	—1½
Atl G&W Indies pf5g	2	60½	60	60	— ¼
Atl Refining (1.4e)	28	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1.4e)	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Atlas Powd 2.4e †	2	55	54	54	—1
Aust Nichols	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Aust N pfA12.4k †	20	68	68	68	—1
Aviation Co .20g	31	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	30	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
Balt & Ohio	62	8⅞	7½	7½	— ⅝
Balt & Ohio pf	47	16¼	15	15	—1⅛
Bangor & Ar	11	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
Bank& pf 32¼k †	40	63½	62½	62½	—1
Barber Asph	9	23⅞	22½	22½	—1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Barker Bros ¾g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Barker pf 2¼ †	10	46	46	46	— ⅝
Bath Iron Wks 2e	21	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	60	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Bell Aircr 1a	9	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	12	35¼	35	35	— ¾
Best & Co 1.60a	1	35½	35½	35½	—1⅜
Best Foods ½e	22	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
Beth Steel (1½g)	23	58⅛	57½	57½	— ¾
Beth Steel pf 7	6	118½	118	118½	
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	3	40	39½	39½	— ½
Bin & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bond Al&Brass ¾ae	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	88½	88½	88½	—1½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	48⅛	48⅛	48½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	2	36	35	35	— ¼
Borden Co .40e	11	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	— ½
Boston & Maine	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Branniff Airw .60	24	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	14	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	16	30¾	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	2	41½	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1½e	3	44⅜	44	44⅜	— ⅜
Bkhn Un Gas 1.4e	24	20⅛	19	19⅛	—1¼
Brunswk-Balke ¼e	3	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	37	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	90	59¼	56¾	56¾	—2½
Budd Wheel ⅛g	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Bullard Co ⅓e	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Burt Mills (.40e)	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Burova Watch 2	1	32½	32½	32½	
Burr Add Ma .20e	14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Bush TBpf13½k	1240	46¾	46	46	— ¼
Butler Bros .30e	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¾a	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	1	3	3	3	
Byers A M Co	9	13	12½	12½	—1⅛
Byers pf 7 †	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ½
Byron Jackson ½e	3	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
Calif Packing 2	24	26⅜	26	26	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅟2	⅟2	⅟2	
Calumet&Hec .20e	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Can Dry Ale ¼e	6	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
Canad Pacific ⅔e	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Cannon Mills 2	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Capital Adm A	5	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	1	46	46	46	— ¼
Caro C&O 5	†360	102½	101¾	102	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	43	34¾	33⅛	33⅜	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46	45½	45½	— ½
Celanese Cp ½pf*	27	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	120	119	119	—1
Celotex Corp ¼a	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	†570	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Celotex Aquitre 1½	10	20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
Cent Foundry	37	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	12	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	22¼	22	22	—1⅛
Century Rib M	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 1½e	12	32¼	31¾	31¾	
Certain-teed Prod	15	5	5	5	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†540	60	57¾	57¾	—2
Cert-teed pf ct	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—1½
Chester Cab	2	30	30	30	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3	65	45½	44½	44½	— ⅞
Ch&E Ill A ½g	15	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Ch&E Ill A 1e	18	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	—1½
Chi Grt West	27	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4a‡	21	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1¼
Chi Mail Or .15e	5	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Chi No West wi	20	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
Colum G&E .10e	125	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	84	84	84	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	76½	75⅛	76½	
Colum Pict ⅔g	19	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Colum Pict ⅔g	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Comml Credit 3	16	40¼	39½	39½	— ¾
Comml Inv Tr 2.40	14	43⅝	42¾	43	— ¼
Comml Solv .60g	45	15	14¾	14½	— ⅝
Comw'lth&South	46	1⅛	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Com&Se pf 13¼k	15	82⅞	81¼	81¼	—1¾
Con Ed 1.40	33	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
Conde Nast ¾ag	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Consol Cigar ½e	7	27¾	27	27½	—1⅛
Cons Copper .20g	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	34	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—1⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	12	19⅜	18¼	18½	—1¼
Consolaundries .35e	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	32	29⅜	28	28	—1⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	18	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
Cons Vultee 1e	31	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	9	16¼	15½	15½	—1¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	120	104¼	104	104	— ¼
ContainerCorp ½e	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	13	9	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	13	35⅛	34	34	—1¼
Cont Diam F .20e	7	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	54	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	39	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Copper Bess ¼ae	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Corn Steel ¼ae	1	25½	25½	25½	
CopperweldStl .80	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	47½	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	9	54¾	54	54	— ⅝
Cornell-D E .20e	5	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
Coty Inc .15e	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	46	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	200	109	109	109	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1⅓a	3	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Crosley Corp ¼ae	5	18	17½	17½	— ¾
Crown Cork&S ¼ae	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	9	16	15⅞	16	
Crown Zel pf5	†110	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Crucible Steel 3g	13	30¾	29¼	29¾	—1⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	78½	78	78	— ½
Cuba R R pf	†320	24	24	23	—1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	34	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
Cudahy Packing	10	25¾	24½	24½	—1⅛
Curtis Publishing	78	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	103	102	102	—2
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	4	42⅞	42½	42½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	48	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ¼ae	9	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Davega Strs ½g	1	7	7	7	— ½
Davison Chem 1g	3	14	13½	13½	— ¾
Decca Record 1.20	5	24⅜	23¾	23¾	—1¼
Deere & Co 2g	19	37¾	36½	36½	—2
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
Deisel-Wem-G ¾ae	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	71	29	26¾	26⅞	—2½
Del Lack&West	66	8⅜	7¾	7¾	—1
Detroit Ed .60e	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
Diam Match 1½	6	31	30½	30½	— ½
Diam Matchpf1½	1	39	39	39	
Diam T Motor ¼ae	2	14⅞	14	14	—1¼
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	5	32½	31	31	—1½
Dixie C A 2½ †	70	44½	44	44½	+ ½
Doehler Die C ⅜ae	3	39½	38¾	39	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	9	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅝
Douglas Airc 5g	9	49	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¾
Dow Chem pf 4	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	14	31	29¾	29¾	—1
Dunhill Int	13	9¼	8½	8½	— ½
duPont de N 11¼e	9	143⅞	142¾	142¾	—1¼
duPont pf 4½a	1	127	127	127	+ ⅝
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	34½	33¼	33¼	—1½
Eastern R M .10e	3	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
Eastman Kodak 5	2	162¾	162½	162½	
EdisBrosStrs .80a	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ¼e	5	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	17	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
El Power & Lt	28	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	83	81	81	—3
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	86	85	85	—1¾
El Storage Bat 2	3	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	6	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
Endicott-John 3	2	60½	60	60	—1
Endic John pf 4 †	140	107	105	105	—2
Eng Pub Service	100	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	10	95½	95½	95½	—1½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¾
Eng P S $6pf6	60	.01½	101	101	
Equit Off Bldg				½	
Erie RR 1g	10	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	98	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	3	57	56¼	56¼	—1¾
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Evans Prods ¼ae	8	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—1
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	20	28¾	28	28¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼ae	12	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	36¾	36½	36¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	75	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
Fed Lt&Trac¼ae †	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	100	100	100	— ¼
Fed M & S ⅓ae	2	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Fed Mogul 1	3	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40	15	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
Federat D Sts 1½	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	1*20	97	97	97	+1¼
Ferro Enam ¼ae	5	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	47⅞	47⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	7	42⅝	42	42	— ⅞
First T&R pf4½a	5	105	104¼	104¼	
FirstNatStrs pf2½	3	38	38	38	+ ½
Flintkote .15e	17	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅝
Flintkotepf4½g †	10	105	105	105	
Florence Stove 2	3	36½	36½	36½	
Food Fair Strs 1	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Food Mach .35e	3	57	56½	56½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	21	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
FostWhpf 1¼k †	100	22	22	22	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	4	14⅝	14	14	— ¾
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	33½	33	33	— ½
Fruehauf pf 4½a †	280	103¼	103	103	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14	14	14	—
Gamewell Co ¼ae †	20	26	26	26	
Gar Wood Ind .40	31	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Gen Baking .30e	13	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
Gen Cab pf3½k †	80	92½	92	92	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	3	26½	26	26	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	100	149	148¾	149	+4½
Gen Elec 1.40	84	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	8	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	19	2¾	⅜	2¼	
Gen G&E cv pf †	50	117	116	116	—1
Gen Mills 4	2	106¼	106	106	— ¼
Gen MillsSpf5 †	10	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors ⅝ae	55	57⅞	56⅜	56¾	—1⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	8	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	2	21	20¼	20¼	—1
Gen Real & Util	18	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	81¾	80½	80½	—1¼
Gen Refract .30e	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¼ak †	210	80	78½	78½	—2½
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	5	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	100	101	101	101	
Gillette Saf R .80	49	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	34	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	91	91	91	— ⅛
Gliddes Co .30e	6	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	19	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	70	98	98	98	— ½
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	24	44½	43	43	—1¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	3	99½	99¼	99¼	—¾
Goodyear T&R ½ae	21	42¾	41¼	41¾	—1¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	5	109½	109½	109½	
Goth Hosiery ½g	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
Gotham Hosiery7 †	80	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con Min	9	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	6	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
Grant Wm Co	19	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Grant Wm Co ct 2g	19	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Gt NorRy of 2g	37	32⅝	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
Gt West Sug 2	12	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	50	153	152	152	—1
Green H L 2a	8	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1	39	20½	19½	19½	—1
GrumAircEn 1½ae	11	11⅛	11

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Inc Co	9⅞	11
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	39	43
American Manufactur $ pf	90	
American Wringer Co	7½	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	37¾	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	18¾	--
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3¾
Arlington Mills	48	51¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	--
BendixHome Appliance	5⅞	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅝	19
Berkshire Fine Spin $6 pf	76	--
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	--
Boston Wharf Company	20¾	22½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38
Brown Co	1 30	1 80
Brown Co pf	25¾	28½
Campbell A B Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	17½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34¾	37¾
Dewey & Alm Chemical Co	26¼	28¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	36¾	39¼
Draper Corporation	68¼	71¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	16¾
Eastern Corporation	9¼	10
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21¼
Exolon Co	9¾	11¼
Family Finance Inc	11¾	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	15¾	17½
General Fire Extinguisher	20¾	22¾
General Machinery	7¾	8¾
Giddings Lewis Mach Tool	45½	48½
Goodall Worsted Company	7¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co	84¼	88¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	29¼	31¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	66¼	--
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	15¼	--
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	--	13⅝
Harrington A & Richardson	8¾	10
Hazelette Mfg Co	27½	29¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	19¾	21¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¼	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	25¼	28
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	29	31½
Hooker Electro Chem	11	12¾
International Detrola	55	--
Keith George E Co	8¾	10¼
Kendall Company	19¾	21½
Kennedy's Inc pf	35	37½
Landers Frary & Clark	24	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	10⅞	--
Lincoln Stores 7	6½	7¾
Long-Bell Lumber Co	105½	106¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	49¾	53
Marathon Paper Mills	58¾	62
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40½	43⅛
Merck & Co	109¾	113¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	46¼	49½
Merrimack Manufacturing	66½	--
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	20¾	22¾
†Metcalf & Thermit Corp	9¾	10¾
Millers Falls Company	8¼	8¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	16¾	18¼
Nashawena Mills	70	--
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	33¾	36¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	75¼	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	29¼	31¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5¾
National Chemical & Mfg	13½	14¾
National Shirt Shops	62¼	66¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	44¾	48
Newmarket Manufac Co	34½	37
Nicholson File Company	31¼	34¼
Nonquitt Mills	9	10¾
Ohio Finance	38¾	41¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	12¾	14½
Parker Appliance	115	119½
Plymouth Cordage Company	82½	--
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	86½	--
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	2¾	3¼
Remington Arms Co Inc	48½	51½
Richardson & Co	29	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	--
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	50¾	--
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	37¾	40¾
Sanford Mills	26¾	29¼
Submarine Signal Co	68	73
Tampax Inc	23¾	25¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	16¼	17¾
United Elastic Corp	64¼	69¼
U S Envelope Company	119½	124½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	73¾	77½
Waltham Watch Co $ pf	103	--
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	24¾	27
Wamsutta Mills Inc	7¾	8¾
Warner & Swasey Co	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class B	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class C	39¾	42¾
West Point Manufacturing	9¾	10¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	--	--

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	105¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	83¾	93¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¾	116¾
General Water Gas & E $3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	108¾	--
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	104¾	109¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub Ser $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	--
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	38	39
No States Power Del 6 pf	66¾	69¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¾	73¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	--13¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	100	104¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101½	106
Public Service Colo	27¾	29¾
Public Service Ind	15¾	17¾
Public Service Ind $ pf	102¾	106¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	108¾	112¾
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	103¼	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107¼	111¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	--
Tampa Electric Co	23½	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13¾	15¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	--
Brockton Gas Light	5	6½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116¾	121¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14¾	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	--
Conn Light & Power	40¼	42½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	23½	--
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	39
Green Mountain Power pf	80	84
Hartford Electric Light	48	50¾
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	15¾	17½
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	--
Lowell Electric Light	36½	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77½	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	17¼	18½
Mass Utilities Assn pf	30¾	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	28¼	30
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58¾	60¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	94	98
N E Public Serv $5 pf	38	40½
N E Public Serv $4 pf	37	39½
Newport Electric	21¾	--
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	114½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¼	8½
Springfield Gas Light	20¾	22¾
Western Mass Companies	23¼	25¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (80a)	22	23½
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	49½	51¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	98	100
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	97¼	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	37¾	39¼
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	49½	51¾
Commercial (1.60)	47	49½
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	18¾	20¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	48¼	50¾
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National N Y (80)	1590	1630
Guaranty Trust (12)	300½	317½
Irving Trust (.60)	14½	15½
Kings County (80)	1500	--
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48¾	50¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	34¾	36¾
New York Trust (3½)	93½	97½
Public (1½)	37¾	40¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	7
United States (60a)	1485	1530

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

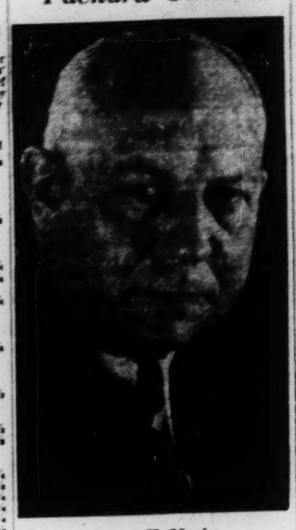
	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	2300	
First National (2)	48¾	51¼
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	--
National Rockland (3)	83	88
National Shawmut (1)	34	35¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	--
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	275	--
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47¼	49¾
Continental Illinois (4)	93¼	97¼
First National Chicago (10)	228	230
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	34¼	36¾

Packard Official



James H. Marks

Appointed executive vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company. Mr. Marks, who has been with the company for 28 years, has been a vice-president since 1940 and has handled the company's contractual relations with the Government on war production.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	135½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Agricultural (3a)	67½	71
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10⅞	12⅛
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅛
American Insurnce Newrk (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	12¼	13¾
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (18a)	540	565
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	21⅞
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	43¾	45¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41
Federal (1.40)	45½	49
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58½	62½
Fireman Fund (6F) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¼	13⅜
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	49½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (⅓)	8¼	9¾
Great American Insurance 1.20	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28½	29⅞
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North America 2½a	82½	85¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½e)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69	72½
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.40)	8¼	7
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	177	187
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	23¾	24¾
New Brunswrk (1½)	29¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	11⅝	13¼
North River (1)	21¾	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5⅜
Pacific Fire (5)	89½	94
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	103½	108½
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅝	14½
Phoenix (2a)	80	84
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	32¾	34¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (1½g)	4¾	6½
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	23¼	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	296
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	117½	123
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (26)	472	487
United St Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅞	37¾
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅝	34¾

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.41	3.73
Amerex Holding	34.80	35.375
American Business Shares	3.42	3.75
Axe Houghton Fund	13.63	14.86
Boston Fund	101.57	105.80
Broad Street Investing	16.80	18.06
Bullock Fund	27.35	29.87
Canadian Investment Fund	14.78	16.20
Century Shares Trust	3.05	3.60
Chemical Fund	27.54	29.62
Christiana Securities Co	9.37	10.14
Commodity Corp	2345.00	2445.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	9.26	
Dividend Shares	36.75	39.75
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	1.19	1.31
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	20.80	22.135
Equitable Invest Corp	12.38	13.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.15	31.34
Fidelity Fund Inc	35.25	37.50
Fund Investors Inc	18.23	19.63
General Capital	21.65	23.73
General Invest Trust	32.32	34.76
Incorporated Investors Tr	5.31	5.72
Institu Sec: Bank Group	20.64	22.19
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.85	.94
†Keyston Custodian Funds	1.04	1.14

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.39	S-1		25.55
B-2	21.22	S-2		13.76
B-3	21.89	S-3		10.12
B-4	10.98	S-4		4.56
K-1	18.46	K-2		21.09

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	31.50	--	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.90	--	
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.25	11.02	
Mutual Invest	10.44	11.41	
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36	
New England Fund	12.23	13.18	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.625	18.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55	
Putnam Fund	13.58	14.66	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00	
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	--	
Repub Invest Fund	3.25	3.57	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.77	91.59	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.81	14.72	
State Street Invest	40.21	43.21	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80	
Wellington Fund	16.13	17.73	
Fixed and Unit Type			
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75	
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.66	--	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.65	--	
Diversified Tr C	3.60	--	
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25	
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.69	5.42	
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	--	
North Am B Tr Ctfs	38.875	--	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	--	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.69	--	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	--	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.26	--	
North Am Tr AA	2.32	--	
Super of Am Tr AA	16.30	--	
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	1.75	--	
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.75	--	
Investment Banking			
Blair & Co	2.50	2.875	
First Boston Corp	25.25	27.25	

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	114	119
Liberty Aircraft	11¾	12⅞
Piper Aircraft	6⅞	7¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¾	9¾

Boston Stocks

April 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Me	107¾	107	107	107½
2.00	Bos Edison	34	33½	33½	34
5.00	Bos Elev	72	72	72	72¾
..	B&M pr pf	38	37	37	38½
..	B&M C pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	7¼
..	B&M st pf	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
..	B&M st C pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
..	B&M st D pf	8½	8	8	8¾
.64	Bos Pera Prop	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
.75d	Copper Range	8¼	8¼	8⅜	6¼
	E Gas & Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	64	64	64	64½
14.50c	E M SR 1 pf	100	100	100	99½
	E Mas SR pf B	73	73	73	74
.25a	Eastern SS	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
1.00	Economy Grocy	15	15	15	15
1.00	Employrs Group	30½	30½	30½	31
1.75a	Hath Bak pf	78	78	78	78½
.15a	Lamson	3	3	3	3
	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
	Maine Cent pf	31½	31½	31½	31½
	Narr Rac Assoc	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
	NEG&E pf	29	29	29	31
1.50a	N E Tel&Tel	105	105	105	105
	North Butte	39c	38c	38c	38c
	Old ColonyRR	30c	30c	20c	18c
	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.80a	Torrington	33	33	33	33½
3.50	Unit Shoe M	71½	70¾	70¾	71
1.50	United Shoe pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
	Utah M&T	34c	34c	34c	35c

Socony 1943 Net Equal To $1.15 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for 1943 were $35,944,983, according to the annual report, sent stockholders today. This represents a return of about 5 per cent on the net worth of the business. Earnings are equal to $1.15 per share, compared with net in 1942 of $30,808,397, or 99 cents per share.

"Before Federal income tax of $25,433,810, the earnings from domestic operations, including exports, amounted to $60,243,027, an increase of $11,979,941 over 1942, or 25 per cent," the report said. "after deducting $4,775,000 for foreign crude oil exploration expenditures not capitalized, income from our foreign investments was $1,135,766, as compared with $5,132,253 in 1942. This foreign income was obtained principally from our operations in West Africa, Egypt, and the Near East."

The statement showed net current assets on Dec. 31, 1943, were $271,335,854, equivalent to $8.70 a share, an increase of $37,263,156 over 1942. Cash and marketable securities amounted to $167,950,202, an increase of $60,068,585.

The company's sales of crude oil and products within the United States in 1943 amounted to 147,409,597 barrels, an increase of 11.5 per cent over the previous year. Civilian and Government gasoline sales, excluding aviation gasoline, were 5.9 per cent below 1942. Sales of aviation gasoline were reported much higher than in 1942.

During the year $71,899,673 was spent on new capital investments in the United States, of which $30,693,117 was for new refinery plant and equipment, $20,951,147 for crude oil production, $10,268,385 for new tankers, and $9,987,024 for new pipelines and distributing facilities.

Humble Oil & Refining Co. reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $48,711,511 equal to $2.84 each on 17,975,680 capital shares compared with $29,243,303 or $3.25 each on 8,987,840 shares in 1942. Capital shares of the company were split up on a two-for-one basis in November, 1943.

Pacific Mills reports net profit after taxes and $375,000 reserve for contingencies for the quarter ended April 1 of $450,306 equal to $1.14 a share, compared with $350,465 or 88 cents a share in 1942 after $300,000 contingency reserves.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey and subsidiaries showed net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $4,902,231 equal to 44 cents a common share, against $4,764,289 or 42 cents a common share in the comparable quarter of 1943.

Deere & Company reports net income of $11,637,964 after providing a reserve for renegotiation of war contracts and a contingency reserve of $1,225,270, equal to $3.14 a common share, the report said. In the 1942 period net income, after reserving $1,746,245 for contingencies, was $12,709,426, or $3.51 a share.

Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., makers of air-cooled radial engines, report net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,890,568 equal to $3.08 a capital share, compared with adjusted earnings of $1,780,478 or $2.76 in 1942. The 1943 figures are after all taxes and include federal excess profits postwar credit but before renegotiation. Sales for the year amounted to $63,915,622, compared with $34,437,464 in 1942.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $170,522 or 25 cents a common share, against $354,367 or 63 cents a common share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Symington-Gould Corporation reported 1943 net profits of $537,332, equal, after all deductions, to 93 cents per share on 1,013,984 shares of outstanding common. In 1942 the corporation reported $612,091 and 60 cents.

Ritter Co., Inc., reported net 1943 earnings of $506,597, equal, after all deductions, to $2.73 per share on 140,000 shares of outstanding common. In 1942 the company reported $589,726 and $3.95.

Idaho Power Co. reports net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $377,952 equal to 62 cents a common share, compared with $275,416 or 38 cents for the similar quarter in 1943.

Murray Corp. of America, metal stampings manufacturer, reports net profit for the six months ended Feb. 29 of $722,725, or 76 cents a share, compared with $1,421,022, or 65 cents a share, in the corresponding period a year earlier.

February Building 60 P. C. Below 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has estimated the total volume of construction activity in the United States in February at $304,459,000, a drop of 5 per cent from January and 60 per cent less than the $767,262,000 volume of February 1943.

The total included military construction of $69,374,000; industrial expansion (government and privately financed) $72,085,000; housing, $65,000,000; and all other construction, $98,000,000.

WPB predicted the report for March would show a further decrease of about 3 per cent, but slight seasonal gains are expected during the second and third quarters. Volume for the entire year, assuming present policies affecting construction remain in force, was estimated at $3,600,000,000, or 48 per cent of the 1943 and 27 per cent of the 1942 totals.

Demand Deposits Up in Big Cities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Checking accounts in banks in 101 leading cities grew by $894,000,000 during the week ended April 12, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The increase in demand deposits was noted in nearly all districts, led by $535,000,000 at Chicago and $124,000,000 in New York City.

Government deposits fell by $706,000,000 during the week, while commercial, industrial and agricultural loans were off by $27,000,000.

Fifth War Loan Meeting Opens in Boston April 22

WASHINGTON (AP) — National War Loan Director Ted Campbell has announced plans for a series of regional meetings to discuss plans for a series of regional meetings to discuss plans for the approaching $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan which opens June 12.

First of the gatherings will be held in Boston April 22 to be followed with meetings at Atlanta April 24; Cleveland April 25; Tulsa April 27; Minneapolis April 29; and Portland, Ore., May 1.

Federal Purchase of Oil Lands Of Other Nations Held Perilous

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., said American oil men might lose the friendly relationships necessary to foreign oil developments if our own Government seeks to take a proprietary interest in such ventures.

Without specific mention of the proposed Government construction of a pipeline in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Brown declared:

"The past action of other powerful nations in taking proprietary rights in natural resources in other countries should not be imitated by us.

Sees Ample Reserves

"The future peace of the world will be less at hazard if these nations dispose of their ownership to their citizens, and if no nation adopts such policy in the future."

Mr. Brown's remarks on oil policy were made to stockholders in Socony's annual report.

The company reported domestic crude oil production 9.1 per cent above that of 1942 at an average of 154,519 barrels daily.

It drilled 408 wells, of which 300 produced oil, 12 gas and 96 were classed as dry holes.

In discussing oil prospects, Mr. Brown said known reserves are "the smallest part of our future oil supply."

Listing these seven sources, Mr. Brown declared:

"We have in this country sufficient future supplies to carry on indefinitely, in accordance with our high living standards, and to provide for our national defense in the future."

The sources were:

1—Proved reserves, estimated at 20,000,000,000 barrels.

2—Oil to be found through wildcat drilling.

3—Crude oil that can be produced by improved secondary recovery methods—"this may well mean an addition of 50 per cent to the crude oil reserves as calculated heretofore."

4—Natural gas for conversion through known processes to liquid petroleum.

Is Self-Sufficiency the Goal?

5—The heavy residues and tars of refinery operations which can be made into lighter products through hydrogenation.

6—Oil-bearing shales, which exist in volume.

7—Coal, which can be converted into liquid petroleum. As research progresses, Mr. Brown said this process will be improved and cheapened.

"We are not today running out of crude oil," Mr. Brown concluded, "but if and when such a shortage becomes imminent, our problem will be—not what is the volume of our total oil resources?—but to what degree do we wish to be self-sufficient in oil and what will the varying measures of self-sufficiently cost us? . . .

"If we wish to import oil to supplement our own supplies, it will be available in almost any volume we desire. The world as a whole contains 'proved reserves' and discoverable crude oil in vast quantities.

"If we think of foreign crude reserves as a supplement for our own production for our future peacetime economy or for national defense, our pplicy should be to encourage our citizens to engage in crude oil production in other countries."

Warns Labor and Capital They May Price Themselves Out of a Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—Declaring that "labor as well as capital may price itself out of a market," the Brookings Institution issued a post-war economic study today urging high production as the goal for all elements of the business community.

"Permanent prosperity," the report says, "can be expected only if corporation executives and union officials follow price policies that make for high production.

"Unless productive capacity is aggressively used to produce more adequate consumers' goods than the masses have hitherto enjoyed, a popular demand for extensive government economic control is likely to arise."

Shortages of civilian goods in the early postwar period will raise a strong temptation, the report says, to charge whatever the traffic will bear. It adds that "even the most enlightened price policies of management cannot be successful if labor tries to improve the position of special groups of workers by decreasing rather than increasing the total industrial output."

The study was prepared by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, vice-president of the Brookings Institution, which is a privately financed research organization, under a grant from the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh.

Operation of Ward's By Civilian Federal Agency Held Likely

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Unless Montgomery Ward & Co. complies within a few days with a War Labor Board (WLB) order directing extension of an employer - employee-contract, the Chicago mail order house may be taken over and operated by a civilian Federal agency.

The C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union called a strike at Ward's April 12, asserting that the company had "defied WLB orders extending our union contract."

Montgomery Ward, in a paid advertisement signed by Sewell Avery, Chairman of the Board, maintained that the WLB "illegally ordered the company" to extend the contract "without requiring the union to prove its majority." It said last night that it "stands ready to recognize the union when proof of its representation has been presented."

Although the final decision as to Federal operation of Ward's is still to be made within White House circles, such action was in prospect today following a conference between members of the WLB and Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

The operating agency may be the Commerce Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or a kindred organization. Although the Army or the Navy usually is called upon in cases of WLB defiance, civil operation would not be new. The principal precedent is the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company case. The railroad was taken over more than two years ago and is still being operated by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	
Minneapolis	1.66⅝	1.65⅝	1.65⅝	1.65¾	
Kansas City	.....	.....		1.63½	1.63½
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.68⅞	1.68	1.68⅛	1.68¾	
Minneapolis	1.65⅝	1.65	1.65	1.65⅜	
Kansas City	1.60	1.59⅝	1.59⅝	1.60¼	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.66¼	1.65⅛	1.65½	1.66⅛	
Minneapolis	1.60⅜	1.59¾	1.59¾	1.60⅛	
Kansas City	1.58½	1.58⅜	1.58½	1.58⅝	
July Oats:					
Chicago	.73⅝	.73¾	.73½	.73⅞	
Minneapolis	.77⅛	.76⅝	.76⅛	.77¼	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.29	1.29⅝	1.28½	1.28	1.29¼
July	1.27	1.27⅛	1.26	1.26	1.27⅛
September	1.24½	1.25	1.23⅛	1.23⅛	1.25
December	1.23½	1.25⅝	1.24	1.24	1.25⅛
Barley, Chicago:					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28
July	1.24¾	1.25⅛	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.24⅞
September	1.19¼	1.19⅝	1.18⅛	1.18⅛	1.19¼

Wool

Greases

May	.....	.....	.....	94.0n	94.0
July	.....	.....	.....	92.0b	92.0
October	.....	.....	.....	88.5b	88.5
December	.....	.....	.....	86.0b	86.0

Tops

May	128.8	128.8	128.2	128.4b	128.0
July	122.1	122.2	120.2	121.6b	123.1
October	118.0	118.9

Mine Workers To Ask Review In Wages Case

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Counsel for the United Mine Workers of America have informed the Supreme Court of plans to ask immediate review of a Federal District Court decision that coal miners are not entitled to portal-to-portal traveling time wages.

The attorneys filed with the Supreme Court clerk a record of proceedings before Federal Judge A. D. Barksdale at Lynchburg, Va., who ruled against the miners Jan. 25.

An appeal from this decision is pending in the Fourth Federal Circuit Court, but the Mine Workers' lawyers said they wanted to eliminate the time required for the Circuit Court to consider the case and preferred to have it acted upon immediately by the High Tribunal.

The Supreme Court in the past has permitted such short-cuts to quick judicial determinations, especially in cases of great importance.

The Court last month held that the work-week provisions of the Wage-Hour Law covered the time used by iron ore miners in traveling underground to and from their places of work.

Harold L. Ickes, Coal Mines Administrator, has called John L. Lewis and bituminous coal operators to meet today to discuss "labor relations," including the demand of Mr. Lewis's United Mine Workers for $18,000,000 in retroactive portal-to-portal pay, a spokesman for Mr. Ickes said.

Most mines still are in possession of the Government. Mr. Ickes has said they will be returned to private ownership when labor peace is assured by the existence of a wage-and-hour contract between the operators and miners.

Such a contract, based on the current arrangement between the union and the Government, has been agreed to but not approved by the National War Labor Board.

Stimson Explains Reasons for Many Changes in Draft

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson says the prime demand of the military is the obtaining "for physical contact with the enemy enough of the kind of men we need to do the job."

"Final victory," he said last night, "makes this demand upon us; final victory depends on satisfying this demand above all others."

Replying to what the War Department called "an implied criticism of the Army because of the Army's changing manpower requirements," Secretary Stimson cited these problems in the estimating of the number of men needed by the fighting forces:

1. It requires about a month to get a correct figure on the number of soldiers in the Army.

2. The Army must call on Selective Service for men 60 days in advance.

3. The Army must estimate the losses for four months succeeding any particular draft call month, since the men inducted for any one month have required a period of training of at least four months before they become ready for loss replacements.

He said that "while a variation of 100,000 between estimated and subsequent actual strength appears very large in a newspaper headline, it is less than 2 per cent of the total strength of the Army.

"No human intelligence," said Secretary Stimson, "can tell the emergencies which are going to arise on any one of our battle fronts or the losses we are going to incur with the varying fortunes of war."

OPA Lets Down Bars On Light-Truck Tires

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday extended eligibility for new tires to include small essential delivery trucks and made used tires available for all such vehicles.

Effective Friday, operators of commercial vehicles, delivering essential foods, laundry, drugs and medical supplies, and dry-cleaning clothing will be able to obtain new truck tires of eight-ply or less and all sizes of new passenger car tires. They will continue to be eligible for used tires.

Other operators, heretofore not eligible for any tires, will be able to purchase used truck tires of sizes smaller than 7.50-20, obsolete sizes of new passenger tires and all sizes of used passenger tires. This group includes vehicles delivering such products as ice cream, tobacco, and beverages.

Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket Plan of Western Republican

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

A mere ripple moves upon the surface of things political, but political ripples have been known to become powerful groundswells up and down the Pacific Coast. This small and very new movement intends that the foreign-affairs principles of Wendell L. Willkie shall not be lost to the nation.

To Mr. Willkie there is being addressed a letter saying, in effect: "A Union Party was required to elect President Lincoln in our nation's greatest previous crisis in 1864. Would you accept the vice-presidential nomination of the Democratic Party if we Republicans who believe as you do will cross party lines to vote for you?"

The message is being prepared by a California Republican who for years has been in the forefront of every movement designed to further a workable world union and United States membership in such a union.

How Plan Would Work

Sketchily outlined, since it is as yet in the ripple stage, the plan proposes that President Roosevelt stand for re-election on the pledge that he will resign at the close of the European war, to be appointed to the governing body of whatever United Nations organization is then engaged in establishing peace. Mr. Willkie, on the President's resignation, would move automatically into the Presidency, and would be the appointing authority.

Under the plan, President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie would both stump the nation with a virtual demand for the election of both senators and representatives pledged to world co-operation and against isolationism. Party lines would be obliterated in the congressional campaign as well as the presidential.

The Californian who supplied the information for these paragraphs is a lifelong Republican. His name naturally will head the list of any organization which may be made to forward the plan. For the present he prefers to remain anonymous, probably until Mr. Willkie's response to such a suggestion is received.

Willkie Not on Ballot

Mr. Willkie received some 1,350,000 votes in California in 1940, and recently there have been mild protests over the fact that the 1940 Republican standard bearer is not represented on the primary election ballot, which will be voted May 16. The only presidential candidate named in the Republican section of that primary ballot is Gov. Earl Warren; the only Democratic candidate, President Roosevelt.

Governor Warren of California, like Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, has said time and again that he is not a candidate for any office. However, ardent Willkie supporters in California, men versed in the ways of politics, claim to know that every possible device is being used behind the scenes to assure the nomination of Governors Dewey and Warren as running mates on the first convention ballot.

If a Dewey-Warren ticket is nominated, with both the Governors still officially noncandidates and hence uncommitted to any program of international co-operation, at least some Republicans who believe in the Willkie philosophy of foreign affairs say they will feel they have been "sold down the river."

There would be a Republican national platform, to which Governors Dewey and Warren or any other candidates would be nominally committed, but Willkie supporters believe a platform for two otherwise uncommitted candidates would be vague and ambiguous. They cite a phrase: "World co-operation without loss of sovereignty" as an example of meaninglessness.

Both Men Popular

Governor Warren is as popular in his State as is Governor Dewey in his. Both won their political spurs as prosecuting attorneys. Both were elected by what has been taken as a protest vote against New Dealism.

If that remained the only or even the leading question, the California Republican previously mentioned would, he says, remain very regular through the 1944 elections. "The greatest question," he says, "is whether the United States shall accept its undeniable obligation to help bring about lasting peace, through a world organization for law and order. Without a sound stand and program in that direction, our nation cannot be sound."

This same Republican, whose opinion undoubtedly is shared by many co-workers in the various organizations for world co-operation, has hope that a strong groundswell for "Willkie on any ballot" might bring about the nomination in June of two Republican candidates strongly committed to a peace union around the world. The hope is not very strong, he admits.

"If my party tries to go 'back to normalcy' or otherwise seeks to evade its obligation to the world," he says, "then I think I shall cast my first ballot for President Roosevelt—whether Mr. Willkie is his running mate or not."

Warren Indorsed

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 18 (AP)—The California Republican Assembly yesterday indorsed Gov. Earl Warren for the party's Republican presidential nomination. The unofficial organization of leading party members went on record for a State delegation pledged to the California Governor at the national convention.

Shortening Point-Free Except for Butter

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Shortening and rationed salad and cooking oils became point-free yesterday, Office of Price Administration Administrator Chester Bowles announced.

The ration value of all such products has been four red points a pound.

Butter and margarine are not affected by the action.

New High for March Hatch of Chicks Is Made Despite Glut in Egg Market

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—In spite of the recent break in egg prices, output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during March was at a record high for the month, the Agriculture Department said today.

Output was estimated at 284,315,000 chicks compared with the previous record output of 274,983,000 in March last year. Production of 453,903,000 chicks for the first three months of the year, however, was down 1.3 per cent compared with last year.

Egg prices broke sharply during the past three weeks due to heavy receipts and over-burdened marketing facilities and, at the end of March, were from four to eight cents a dozen under prices of a year ago.

The War Food Administration said prices of eggs now appear to be fairly well stabilized and are two to three cents a dozen higher than several weeks ago.

To support prices, the WFA is now buying daily all eggs offered and WFA agents are authorized to buy from the producers at not less than 26 cents a dozen.

Because of the break in egg prices, there was a considerable cancellation of orders for chicks and some surplus chicks were reported in March in most sections of the country.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

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NEEDHAM, MASS.—For sale in one of the best sections of Needham; convenient to bus, trains and schools; modern Colonial 8-room house; garage; 8,000 ft. of land; large living room, heated sun room, dining room, modern kitchen, with breakfast nook; 4 chambers and bath, large attic; oil hot-water heat; basement laundry; beautiful garden; owner leaving state, has reduced price for immediate sale. Telephone NEE 0970-R, or write Box J-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLUSHING, Broadway—Substantial 7 rms., 4 bedrms.; plot 80x100; attractive living rm., fireplace, gas heat; real bargain—$9000. Mary Adams, 33-33 159th St., Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-3551.

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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N. Y. C., West 67th St., near Second Church; park; beautiful studio, living room, bedroom, kitchenette; switchboard. En 2-6700, Howlett.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED — 2-room unfurnished apartment, between 34th and 70th, East Side, N. Y. C. Write Box W-14, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — 4 or 5 room unfurnished apt., moderate rental; commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box H-9, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY wishes room, board, suburban family, porch; moderate. Write Box K-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—2 sunny connecting rooms overlooking The Fenway; every convenience. Mrs. Florence Wakelin, 58 Fenway. Call Com. 8534.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, loving hospitality, charming atmosphere; excellent food; 3 baths; week or year, $16; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HOMES WANTED

HOME for 2 twin tiger cats where love and care will be given; domesticated; 3 years old. Sta. 0433 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 West 113th St. (Apt. 51)—Comfortable room, convenient transportation. Meals. Care if desired. UN. 4-7482. Mrs. Vesper.

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NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0303.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MEISSEN china — onion pattern; assorted plates and serving dishes; will sell separately; no dealers. D. W. GOODE, Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass. Big 2756, eves. only.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2621
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO 593 Boylston Street, Boston

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Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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Some electrical or radio engineering experience, plus a facile command of the English language, required.

Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
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These are skilled jobs for MEN!
ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS: Outside, local	Arr
MECH-ELEC-CHEM ENGRS: Grads	Arr
MECH ENGR: Plant maintenance	Arr
INDSTRL — TIME-STUDY MEN & ENGRS	Arr
DESIGNERS: Mech-tools-Diesel engines	Arr
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN: Several	Arr
INSPECTOR: Mech or elec	Arr
RUBBER CHEMIST: Experienced	Arr
PHYSICISTS: Several	Arr
COST ACCT: Rubber experience	Arr
OFFICE MGR-ACCT: Young	$3000
ASST PURCHASING: Paper experience	Arr
SR ACCOUNTANTS: Several	Gd Sal
SALES: Automotive trade	Arr
SALES ENGRS: Tech trained, young	Arr

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY CALL
Board of Election Commissioners,
111 City Hall Annex,
Boston, April 17, 1944.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 25th Day of April, 1944

and all such members will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Delegates-at-Large and Alternate Delegates-at-Large to the National Conventions, for District Delegates and Alternate District Delegates to the National Conventions, and for members of the State Committees and Ward Committees.

The polls at such meetings will open at 2 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

The polling places at said meetings will be the same as the ones used at the City Election held on November 2, 1943, except in the following instance: Ward 14, Precinct 6. In this precinct the voters will be notified where such meetings will be held.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS R. McKINNEY,
EVERETT R. PROUT,
Board of Election Commissioners.

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T	A	M	I	N	O	S
A	L	B	■	G	A	S
T	A	R	T	■	R	A
O	■	E	A	R	■	U
■	A	R	M	O	R	■
T	■	O	P	S	■	L
U	P	■	A	S	I	A
S	O	L	■	E	L	M
S	E	A	T	T	L	E
I	■	N	■	T	■	C
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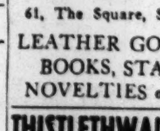

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ENGLAND

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56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

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HEITONS
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LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
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216 UR RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

GRANDY
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Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

EIRE

DUBLIN (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Soldiers and Ornithologists

British Include Bird-Watching on Maneuvers

Leave it to the supposedly conservative and custom-bound British to make the most of their possibilities, even in wartime.

From a London broadcast has come the story of a hiker who squeezed through an opening in a hedge while crossing some Sussex fields, and suddenly found himself in the midst of a group of uniformed servicemen crouched in intent silence.

"'Ush!" responded one when the wanderer asked what was going on. "There it is again. Listen!"

And from somewhere at the other end of the field came the call of a bird. "It's observation training and bird-watching all in one," added the soldier.

A little investigation soon disclosed that the military bird-watching was both official and rather extensively organized. With the co-operation of other scientific socities and the Army, the Royal Ornithological Society has worked out a highly practical observation program that pays handsome dividends to all concerned.

Observation is one of the most important duties of personnel at antiaircraft and shore-defense batteries and similar stations. The usual observation training, however, is not too varied or appealing, so to make things interesting the Army approved a plan by which these service men and women can combine their observation practice with a brief respite from ordnance and military matters, and have an opportunity to commune with nature.

A "target" is selected, such as the wood pigeon, and for their observation training the service men or women are instructed to take notes about specific facts: the number of nests in a given area, where they usually are found, the number of young being reared in each nest, when and where the birds feed, their diet, and the nature of the surrounding fields or woodland, etc.

Having provided a certain amount of pleasant recreation, as well as observation and alertness training for the Army's personnel, the program has still other benefits. The ornithologists obtain valuable bird investigation and census information from the reports of each training group's activity.

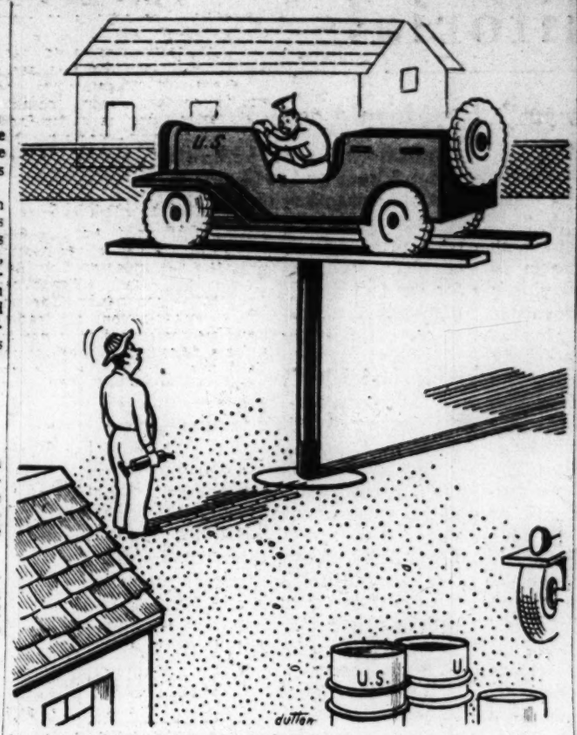
S. G. T.

Brevities

Despite the high mechanization of armies, spurs would seem indispensable in the landscape above Cassino, if only to keep from falling off the battlefield.—Milwaukee Journal.

A western professor paid his income tax by mail; then paid it again, in person. We never tire of the absent-minded joke; but keep it believable.—Detroit News.

An inventor claims to have designed an airplane that will fly as well backward as forward. A good deal will depend, of course, on what he means by "as well."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Never mind lowering it. I'll just drive right off!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gifts of Art

A dispatch from London, England, to the Toronto Evening Telegram, says that while painters and art dealers are cashing in on the wartime boom in pictures, Sir Frank Brangwyn, R. A., one of Britain's greatest artists, is giving away his masterpieces, because as he puts it, "money isn't of much use."

So far the total worth of the pictures he has distributed free has been estimated at $500,000. Among these is one valued at $100,000 which he presented to the National Museum at Cardiff, Wales.

His chief gifts, however, are rarely mentioned. These go to the innumerable little people of Britain who want good pictures, but can't afford them. "Sometimes I get a letter from a miner or a clerk who says he is interested in art and does a bit of drawing himself," the genial artist explained, "and I usually try to send 'em a drawing."

Daily Anecdote

A Gentle Rebuke

Once during a journey by coach, John Wesley had for a fellow passenger a personable and extremely agreeable young military officer. But the man's conversation had one serious drawback—it was frequently punctuated by expressions of profanity.

When the passengers changed vehicles, Wesley took the young man aside and said, "Will you do me a favor?"

"Certainly," replied the other.

"Then," said the great minister, "as we have to travel together some distance, I beg that, if I should so far forget myself as to swear, you will kindly reprove me."

The young officer caught on and used no more profanity.

In Lighter Vein

— Nazis and Copernicus

Via London comes another underground story. It seems that the Germans "unearthed" information that Copernicus, the great astronomer, was a German. His statue in Warsaw was so inscribed.

One night the inscription was mysteriously erased. The Nazis answered by demolishing the statue.

Several days later a poster was distributed throughout Warsaw. It read: "I, Nicholas Copernicus, Polish astronomer, hereby order the lengthening of winter by two months as a reprisal for the destruction of the Kilinski statue."

Will Be Walking

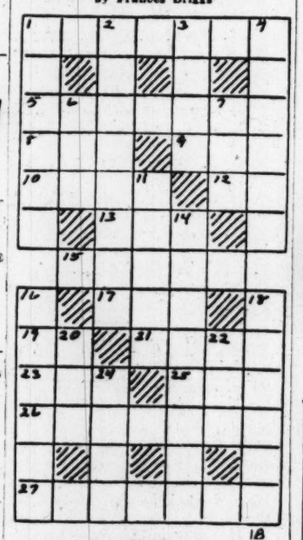
Jones: "Looks like I'll be on my feet again in about a month."

Sympathetic Friend: "Getting over some financial difficulties?"

Jones: "No, not that—my tires are wearing out."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin" is based on tale by whom?
5—Who is given the magic flute in Mozart's opera (poss.)?
8—What is a kind of white linen vestment worn by priests?
9—Aeriform fluid.
10—Sharp to the taste.
12—Who was principal deity of historical Egypt?
13—The concha is a part of the eye, ear, or toe—which?
15—What is the steel plating on a warship?
17—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
19—Aloft.
21—On what continent do the Lepchas live?
23—Musical note.
25—What tree is pre-eminent for tenacity of its wood?
26—What city of Washington was named for Sealth, Siwash Indian chief?
27—In what language is "Falstaff" sometimes sung?

Down

1—What vegetable was originally native to the Andes of Peru?
2—What is the hat worn by Mexicans?
3—Who is the Canadian Prime Minister?
4—What is capital of Bahama Islands?
6—Wing.
7—A rowlock serves as a support for what implement?
11—What is name of a bay on west coast of Florida?
14—What English poet was first known as a painter?
16—Who is the private of Jesse Stuart's recent tale?
18—Who was father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain?
20—Who wrote "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque"?
22—Mississippi River separates Iowa and Missouri from what State (abbr.)?
24—"Auld —— Syne."

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Decalcomania on Chinaware Can Be Made by a Photographic Process?

A dictionary defines decalcomania as the process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, marble, etc., and permanently fixing them thereto.

In making chinaware decalcomanias, the details of the artist's design were painstakingly stippled on soft stone by skilled craftsmen. The stippled designs were then transferred to the chinaware by a special offset lithograph press. Even the most skilled artisan, however, was unable to reproduce the design exactly by means of dots made with a stippling pen.

Today a process for substituting photo-lithography for hand lithography in producing decalcomanias has been developed by the Ceramic Products Division of du Pont.

In this new process, the artist's design is photographed through color filters for each color in the sketch. More sensitive and minutely accurate than any craftsman, the camera captures faithfully every detail and trace of each color in the design.

From each negative thus obtained, a positive is developed. This positive is used to prepare a sensitized metal plate for printing on an offset lithograph press. It may be mentioned that these plates can be re-used, the design being etched off and the plate regrained.

The intricate patterns and fine shadings of petit point decalcomania designs, which were formerly considered by American manufacturers very difficult to supply, now may be reproduced on dinnerware by the new process. On imported ware, it was the custom to complete petit point designs by hand, to obtain the effect of dainty needlework. The photographic method eliminates the need for this touching up.

More than two-thirds of the decalcomanias used by American chinaware manufacturers before Pearl Harbor were imported. It is thought that this new exact yet rapid process of reproduction of artists' designs may eventually make America independent in the matter of chinaware decalcomonias.

W. P. Keasbey

Courtesy du Pont

The delicate needlework effect brought out in this dinnerware was reproduced by a new photo-lithographic process for decalcomania transfers.

Odds and Ends

Lanolin used in cosmetics is refined wool grease.

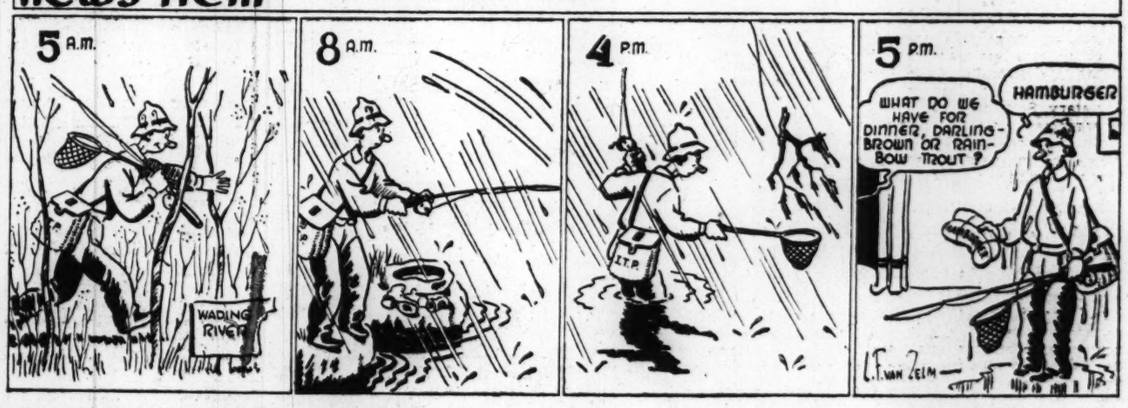
Some alpacas in the Andes have wool reaching to the ground.

An adequate amount of the weed-killing ammonium sulfamate is promised for all farm and home needs this year.

A Verse for Today . . .

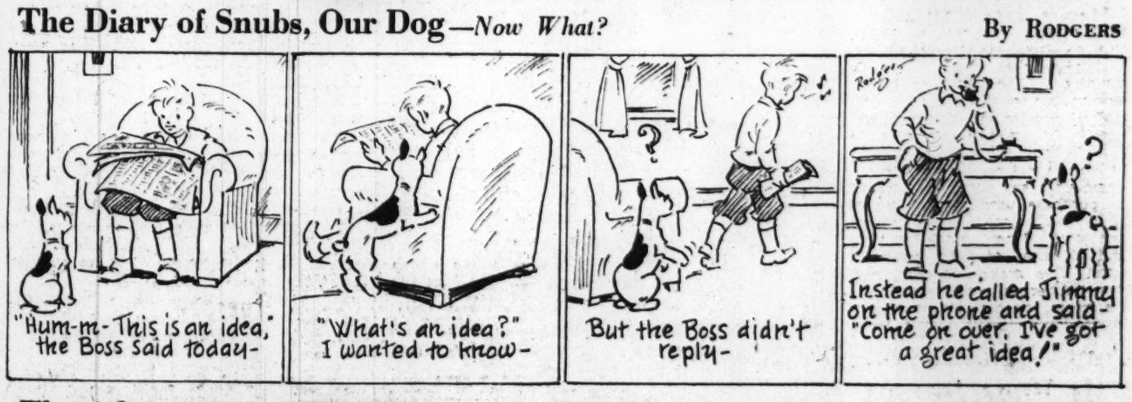
Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee.—Gen. 13:17

NEWS ITEM— THE FISHING SEASON OPENS



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?*

By Rodgers


"Hum-m- This is an idea," the Boss said today-
"What's an idea?" I wanted to know-
But the Boss didn't reply-
Instead he called Jimmy on the phone and said- "Come on over. I've got a great idea!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off to a Bad Start*

By The Hagers

The Nancy Jane with just us three Was ready to put out to sea.
"Cast off your bow spring line!" Bill roared, "And pull the gang-plank, mate, on board!"
"Wait, Captain, wait!" a shrill voice plead As down the quay a figure sped.
Bill tried to halt her, but in vain. 'Twas Joe Teal's maiden aunt- Miss Jayne!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"It Flies Like a Dream"

The Yankee ingenuity that the East sent across the Western Plains in Conestoga wagons has suddenly flown back—in six hours and 58 minutes!

Here is a bright implement, this Lockheed Constellation, a dream of peace presently en route to Mars. It is an even brighter challenge. For in this ship that began on the drafting boards as a transcontinental and transocean passenger carrier and which is now to be diverted to troop carrying is written the recent story of mankind.

It is a story of mechanical aptitudes getting ahead of moral capacities. The inventive aspirations of men have dramatically shrunk the globe; but as geography has melted, less tangible barriers have ascended and solidified.

There are ideologies that now clash and war, and even gleefully shoot down these soaring symbols of men's ancient longings to fly. And there are economic barriers. In the decade before the war there were plenty of planes in the thoughts of designers, and not a few actually built, that could satisfactorily fly the oceans, but national jealousies, trade limitations, odd fears of one sort or another proved higher obstacles than technology.

War will level some of these barriers; but in the hearts of men everywhere must, in the end, come the tolerant, even brave, acceptance of the progressive opportunities available to humankind.

"It flies like a dream," says the pilot of this new wonder. Yes, but what even greater dreams we need!

Step by Step

Those who fear that internationalism is something a country must take all in one gulp should be reassured by a proposal before the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, now meeting at Philadelphia. This proposal outlines a system of international committees to represent some of the world's big industries. The committees would represent labor, management and, possibly, government.

These committees would work on labor problems, and would, of course, have to relate them to general economic questions. Their efforts, however, would apply only in those industries where developments clearly affected other countries. This is important. It means that international measures would be tested in a restricted area of industry, one in which some measure of international co-operation already exists.

Some of the chief questions before these committees would doubtless concern the stake of labor as well as employers in tariffs and other trade barriers—how these could be lowered the world over with the least disturbance to competing groups; how the gains of labor in one nation might be transplanted to other nations—how, for example, working conditions, wages, and other benefits might be equalized upward.

The activities of such committees could do much to remove the working people's fear that a better standard of living in one country might mean a lowered living standard in another. Much might be accomplished through committee reports to educate all peoples—and especially those in high-living-standard countries—that freer trade and freer migration can produce benefits all round.

Refreshing

The refreshment isn't all Maj. Richard Bong's. Refreshing to many of his home folks is the story of the ace fighter pilot's unabashed preference for soft drinks instead of the case of whisky proffered as a reward for his aerial feats. Particularly does it appeal to those who are surfeited with complaints of civilian liquor "hardships," and concerned about reports of liquor being served at mess to young aviators in recognition of their flying achievements. The Major, by bringing down 27 enemy planes and thus breaking Captain Rickenbacker's record in World War One, has well earned his promotion in rank, as well as the public's admiration both of his moral and physical courage.

Captain Rickenbacker, acting with the best of intentions in offering the whisky, yet has said that at the time he established his record he was a teetotaler. Apparently it did not occur to him to consider how much this total abstinence from intoxicants, with their bemuddling mental aftermath, might have contributed to the "cool, calculating technique" to which he credits Major Bong's, and inferentially his own, flying success.

Lend-Lease Rumors

It is interesting that a crop of rumors about misuse of Lend-Lease products should have sprung up and ripened in the last week or so. It's been such a cold spring, too. "Russians rub butter on their shoes" (even if it isn't good for the leather), "they sell American planes to the Japanese," "the British re-label lend lease goods and sell it," "our allies buy gasoline from us at two cents and resell it to our own forces at forty-two cents." These are some of the riper—just a little too ripe—specimens.

They grow so fast in an otherwise tardy springtime because this is the season when Congress must vote once more on an extension of the Lend-Lease Act. You may think rumors like this fail to affect the thinking of any but the least informed and least influential citizens. If so, read the account of the uncalled-for debate in the House of Representatives in which members of that body asked if the report on sales of planes to Japan were true and also whether other nations' contributions to the war effort were comparable to those of the United States.

It should not have been necessary for anyone to refute libels against Allies in wartime, but that is what Chairman Bloom of the Foreign Affairs Committee had to do. As for the question about the relative war effort of Americans and their Allies, would these figures enlighten the questioner? American casualties on April 4 stood at 173,239, those of Britain at 667,159 for the services and 213,399 for civilians. Russian military casualties on February 4 were lately estimated at 4,500,000.

Plugging the Leaks

Diplomatic privilege has been too easy a screen for spying. Diplomatic travel and diplomatic pouches, immune from border searches, have been for years well-worn channels of secret information. The British Government, placing an embargo on travel or uncensored correspondence from London, is taking only a common-sense step to guard the lives and military plans of Allied forces crouched now on the invasion springboard.

Nothing like this has been done since the Congress of Vienna set up the convention of diplomatic immunity in 1815. Such action was not attempted in the last war. This move, denying traditional privileges to envoys of forty-three Allied and neutral governments—only those of Russia, America and the Dominions are exempted—will bring protests. But not from anyone whose primary concern is the safety and success of the men now preparing to free the Nazi-enslaved peoples of Europe.

This unprecedented effort to black-out spy reports from the great invasion base is not necessarily a signal for immediate invasion. But it is a measure no Government would wish to prolong and is definitely a tension-tightener for friend and foe alike.

Republican Taxes

Senator Taft's preliminary announcement about the tax plank to be presented to the G. O. P. Convention seems a bit ambiguous. He speaks of high postwar taxes, "as high as they can be without socialization."

This is strange language, indeed, from a Party whose members very largely joined in blocking high wartime taxes. For, as the Baruch-Hancock report very sensibly brought out, the role of taxes is reversed in war and peace.

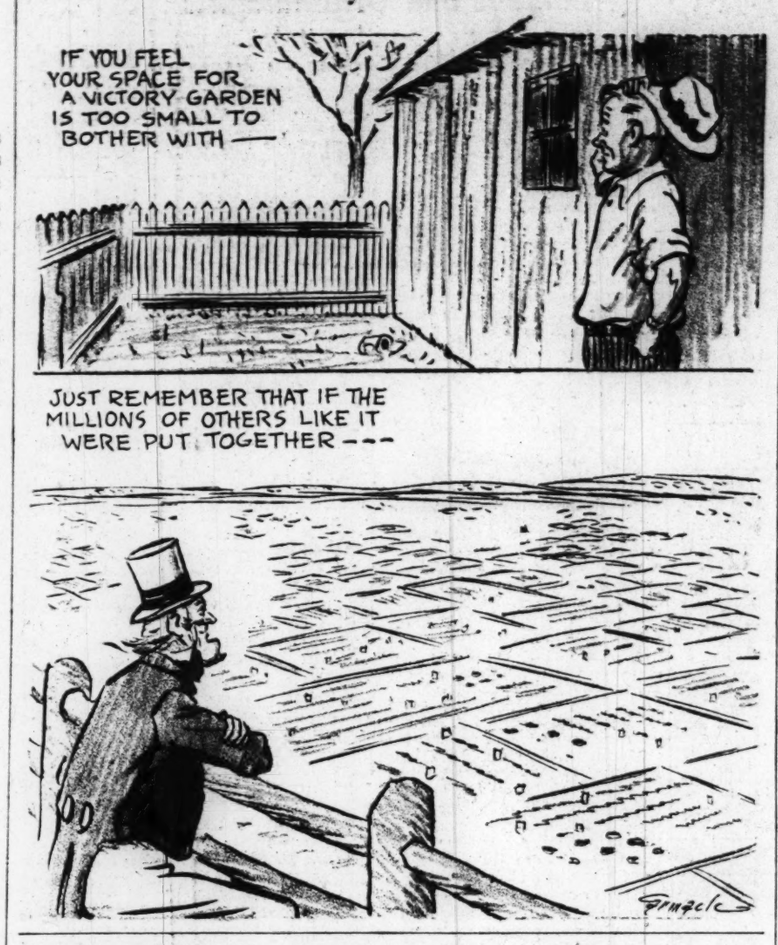
During war it is wise to place taxes just as high as possible in order to absorb the loose purchasing power that brings on inflation and to help pay for the war while incomes are swollen. In peacetime, it is wise to have taxes just as low as possible in order to encourage buying.

Of course, Mr. Taft's preliminary statement should not be taken as too literal denial of this thesis. What the Republicans doubtless foresee is a postwar era in which war debts and other factors may call for annual expenditures of $20,000,000,000, whereas a prewar annual expenditure (1937 to 1939) would run from $7,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000.

Under the Roosevelt Administration this expenditure, or budget, wasn't balanced by taxes or revenues. What Senator Taft probably wishes to indicate as the Republican goal is a balancing of the budget, which, in rough terms, would mean a continued collection of taxes at about one half the present wartime level.

All things being equal, this might be a worthy objective, but not necessarily a politically popular one.

The Way to Look at It


IF YOU FEEL YOUR SPACE FOR A VICTORY GARDEN IS TOO SMALL TO BOTHER WITH —
JUST REMEMBER THAT IF THE MILLIONS OF OTHERS LIKE IT WERE PUT TOGETHER ---

What Kind of Film Do the Boys Get?

The Wide Horizon

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

Since Maj. John W. Hubbell, officer in charge of the Army's Motion Picture Service, came to Hollywood in December expressly to tell it, and since the Hays Office, mouthpiece of the motion picture industry, has been trying its best to tell it ever since, this examination of the sort of pictures the boys are seeing overseas could properly be captioned, Now It Can Be Told.

There have been some, notably Ernie Pyle, Jack Benny, and Al Jolson, who are not satisfied with the film fare they saw in foreign parts. Mr. Benny was quoted as having said that the films are so old that "Francis X. Bushman is the leading man and Shirley Temple hasn't been born." Mr. Pyle goes back to Rin Tin Tin and Sessue Hayakawa.

Has it been that bad? "The Stars and Stripes," Army newspaper in the Middle East, says no. Hollywood says no. Major Hubbell says no.

"The real point is," says "Stars and Stripes," "we are seeing the new movies." It names them: "Stage Door Canteen," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "Mr. Lucky," "The Sky's the Limit," "Hit the Ice," "The Constant Nymph."

* * *

Major Hubbell's department, in a survey of films shown on Guadalcanal Island, lists 62 films, many of them very late films. An examination reveals them to be about an equal mixture of the "A" and "B" pictures you would see in the average movie in this country. Major Hubbell and the Hays office make a point of the showing of "Arsenic and Old Lace," which has not yet been shown at home. But this is due merely to the deal made by the playwrights, who insisted that the picture could not be shown domestically until the play had run its course. It is not likely that many films will be shown to the boys before they are seen at home.

The issue has been raised that neither "Stars and Stripes" nor Major Hubbell's organization are representative of the average G. I. Joe reaction to films. Mr. Jolson, Mr. Benny, Mr. Pyle, and some returned servicemen, are sure that old pictures are being shown abroad in some number.

The explanation given for this by the Hays office is that, at the start of the war, about 1,000 old films were sold to the Army by "independent distributors" because of the great need for films. Of these, they say, 750 have been called in, and the remaining 250 are being sought in remote camps and will be returned as soon as possible. There seems no reason to doubt that this can be accomplished shortly.

In addition, the defenders of Hollywood's position point to some pertinent facts:

All cost of films sent overseas is assumed by the Hollywood Motion Picture Industry, and by the two large film manufacturing companies, du Pont and Eastman.

(Hollywood does not assume the cost of films shown to soldiers in this country. The showing of these is handled commercially.)

A committee composed of Major Hubbell and three others, all motion picture exchange men of long experience, pick all pictures to be sent overseas and base their decisions entirely on the reactions of servicemen in this country to the films chosen.

Four pictures a week, or 208 a year, are selected. (Obviously, these cannot all be "A" pictures, since not that many are made.) Fifty-two 16 mm. prints of each of the selected films are made and turned over to Major Hubbell. At this point, Hollywood's responsibility for the films ceases. It has made them, made reprints of them, and turned them over to the Army.

* * *

Here is the way the films reach the boys: Major Hubbell's Special Service Division has set up 19 "circuits," in all quarters of the globe, to which the films are sent for distribution to the separate camps and battle fronts. These include England, North Africa, West Africa, the Middle East, Persia, India, Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, N. E. Canada, N. W. Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, New Caledonia, Southwest Pacific, Australia, New Guinea, Panama, Trinidad, China, Bermuda, and others.

Sometimes the boys do not see any films for a while because they are being prepared for invasion. There was a lapse of two weeks, for example, before the invasion of the Gilberts, when no film was shipped to the Marines slated to invade.

In all, there are 2,500 projection machines in use for the boys overseas today.

It takes a film four months to go around any one of the main "circuits" set up for the armies.

More than 630,000 men in uniform see a picture each night at overseas posts. The audiences comprise Army Service, Ground and Air units, Navy, Coast Guard, Marine, Nurses, Red Cross, and USO workers, and in some instances Allied troops and even prisoners of war.

If these facts do not jibe with the experiences of returned soldiers, or soldiers overseas who may read this, it would be interesting to have their views on the matter.

Prayer in the News

The Bookshelf

No one can read this little book of Margaret Lee Runbeck's—it is just the right size to fit into one's overcoat pocket—without gaining new inspiration. The 238 pages of THE GREAT ANSWER (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2) are alive with fascinating tales of the remarkable experiences of our young men—yes, and some women and children, too—who are taking a glorious part in civilization's war for preservation. But, and this is the important point, these are tales of deliverance, protection, security, rescue when divine help was relied upon.

If one understands the great moral and spiritual gain which must result from these experiences, one may look upon this global struggle as a sort of crucible in which many impurities are burned off. Miss Runbeck puts it this way:

> For many months I had been collecting such stories. Only for myself, of course. Then suddenly I saw that they belong to all of us. They are part of that wonderful, frightening, reluctantly welcomed tomorrow we are all guessing about.

Many of the stories have been printed in some form in the newspapers—and that is one of the most wonderful parts of the whole thing: "God gets His name in the papers." The book tells of those who have turned to God in the midst of danger, and of how prayer—not always formal, not always vocal, not always expressed in words—was answered.

It's hard to lay this fascinating book down. Literally scores of authenticated stories are included—not only the classic examples of divine intervention for the occupants of the Rickenbacker raft, for Larry Allen, the Associated Press correspondent, when he turned to prayer, and for the 18 persons sustained for 20 days on a raft in mid-ocean by the faith of the missionary, Ethel Bell, but how prayer saved a boy with a bullet in his heart, the episode of the Psalms and the transport plane, Lana Turner; how a ship's barber named Reedy talked about God to a wounded Marine and practically brought him a new pair of legs, and such incidents.

In a chapter titled, "Hand in the Sky," Miss Runbeck reports faithfully the "miracles" of weather which made possible the great rescue at Dunkirk, helped to smash the German invasion fleet poised for an attack, permitted the destruction of an entire enemy fleet in the Bismarck Sea, and allowed a safe landing of the American forces on the western coast of Morocco.

If the Scriptures were to be written today about the experiences of men who clung to God in their extremity, and found that He is "a very present help in trouble," can it be doubted that they would include some of these very manifestations? Miss Runbeck leaves the reader with the feeling that the fruits of these experiences will be manifold.

M. W. B.

Capital Adventures

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

I guess anything can happen in Washington.

It's a world capital, and has all the trappings . . . international colors and insignia on a Pentagon hatrack . . . whispered confidences in silken salons . . . a babel of tongues in the Shoreham's blue room. . . .

Which reminds me of an adventure, a very mild little adventure, that occurred on a train the other evening. I was returning from Charlottesville and a pilgrimage to Monticello. In the car was the usual assortment of soldiers, sailors, Government girls and civilians. And we talked and swapped the funnies around and generally enjoyed a lazy afternoon on the Southern Railroad.

But there was one little corporal who seemed aloof. Somebody shoved Terry and the Pirates at him, but he only smiled wanly and glanced without much comprehension at the pictures.

It wasn't until we were almost ready to cross the Potomac that the mystery resolved itself. One of the girls noticed it first, on his GI blouse, the single word, "France."

Immediately, began the searching of memories for wisps of French. Among the dimmest and wispiest were my own searchings . . . but through the years and recollections of a classroom still chilly at 8 on a winter morning, came a hesitant, halting, "Voulez-vous faire la promenade avec moi?"

"Oh! oui!"

So, through the always jammed Union Station, past the waiting soldiers and the lines in front of the USO and into the main waiting room with its blaring loud speaker we made our way to the Travelers' Aid.

"You speak French?"

"No, but a girl in the USO does."

It develops, however, that the girl is absent. So, we call the French Legation and explain the situation to a pleasant voice, who speaks a moment to the lad and then reports back that he wants to go to Bolling Field. We hang up.

At which point Travelers' Aid pops up with the thought that if he wants to go to Bolling Field he must want to catch a plane for some place, but where?

Travelers' Aid is equal to the dilemma.

"If there is anybody in the station," barks the loud speaker, "who understands French, will they please go to the Travelers' Aid desk?"

In less than a minute a young American soldier appears. "Lived five years in Canada," he explains.

Before I hardly get the words out of my mouth, "Where does he want to go?" there is a torrent of this strange language, a wild gesticulating of the hands. There is pathos, there is laughter; they fight, no they smile. One shrugs, the other turns half away in disgust. They resume, both talk at once. At the very peak of the excitement, the American very calmly announces, "He wants to go to Bolling Field."

"Sure, but does he want to catch a plane, and where is he going?"

Ensues another torrent.

"He just wants to go to Bolling Field. He is a cadet."

"Has he money? Does he want to go by taxi, by bus, street car?"

At this point the conversation takes a quite different tack. The American becomes a District Attorney. He blasts, he threatens, he starts to walk away; then he returns to cajole.

But the Frenchman is a reluctant and stolid witness. He is, suddenly, a clam.

It develops that the moment money was mentioned he became cagey. His hands went resolutely into his pockets, and a Frenchman with his hands in his pockets is voiceless.

"Well," suggests Travelers' Aid, "ask him if he has his papers."

Immediate compliance; he is quite used, apparently, to exhibiting his papers, if not his wallet.

Well, after some consultation, we decide to call Bolling Field to make sure that is the boy's destination and that he won't just be dropped in the middle of a large uncomprehending air station.

After some difficulty we learn they will send a jeep in for him.

This is quickly explained, and all is smiles, "Merci, Monsieur." Travelers' Aid turns to a young GI who wants to cash a check so he can get home to Pittsburgh. Our two boys of the United Nations march off like true Allies to the USO lounge to await arrival of le Jeep.

And so our story ends.

Behind the Republican Scenes

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Two big things are going on within the Republican Party. On the one hand, the drive for Governor Dewey's nomination on the first ballot at Chicago in June is going forward apace. He has shrewd and experienced managers, the professionals like him, and all competition is far behind. Governor Dewey's position that he is "not a candidate" and his refusal to commit himself on basic issues are great technical political assets, whatever may be said of them on broad grounds.

On the other hand, a "super-nationalist" bloc—so labeled by the New York Times—has taken form in support either of General MacArthur or Governor Bricker. It is backed by the Chicago Tribune, by a good many G. O. P. leaders, and by wide popular following in such states as Illinois, where it polled half-a-million votes last week.

So far, this nationalist bloc has followed variable tactics. It supported Governor Dewey in Wisconsin, although it did not like his espousal last year of an Anglo-American alliance with Soviet Russia and China added. It united behind Lieut. Commander Stassen in Nebraska, although his support of a world parliament and police force was anathema to the nationalist leaders. In Illinois, it united behind General MacArthur. The reason for such opportunism was, of course, to defeat Mr. Willkie.

And now that the 1940 nominee is off the scene, the big question is whether the nationalist bloc will turn its co-ordinated power against Governor Dewey. He is certainly not an ideal candidate from their point of view. But there is a big question whether he could be stopped at this rather late date, and if the nationalists oppose him too vigorously, they may limit their own opportunities for influence with him later.

It is more likely that the nationalists, by organizing and showing their strength at the polls and within the G. O. P. organization, will strive to exert a powerful influence on the party platform, its campaign, and its policy if the Republican nominee becomes the next President. Since this bloc is the only tight, coherent, well-financed and aggressive policy entity now operating behind the Republican scenes, it has a good chance of being the tail that wags the party dog.

If these nationalists bring the Chicago convention to repudiate, in actuality, the Mackinac pledge which Mr. Willkie's influence produced, and if they force Governor Dewey into isolationist commitments and acts, they may well be a menace to his success in November. For although the nationalists have a hard core of votes, as they showed in Illinois, it is questionable whether they have an actual majority anywhere. In Wisconsin, anti-isolationists and liberals did not vote for Mr. Willkie; they are in Democratic or Progressive Party ranks. In Illinois, the Democratic candidates polled everywhere as many votes as the isolationist Republicans, and in some cases exceeded them. In the east and on the Pacific slope, it is not claimed that the nationalists are very strong.

But the handicap of the nationalist bloc around Governor Dewey's neck would be tremendous. These are the men who attack Britain and Russia. These are the men who claim we should have left Hitler to Stalin and Britain to its fate, turning our attention exclusively to the Pacific. These are the men who oppose virtually any form of postwar world organization. These are the men who opposed Lend-Lease, who fought against the draft law and other forms of national defense before Pearl Harbor.

Now it remains to be seen how Governor Dewey deals with this nationalist faction. And how they deal with him. His position is strong because, unless they can stop his nomination, they cannot possibly support anybody else for the election itself. Thus he can afford to ignore them, just as Mr. Willkie would have done. In the degree to which he may give in to them—and they will be shrewd and able politicians—he will open himself to attack from the Democrats. What is more, he would tend to alienate moderate and non-political opinion, and drive those who fear isolationism and ultra-nationalism into the arms of President Roosevelt.

But, make no mistake, this "super-nationalist bloc" has real power and force. It may be the Republican nominee's biggest obstacle.

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